"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,670—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
*	SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	22nd July.
M.L.	EGYPT	7391	G. Langbourne	29th "
*	SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L.	ARABIA	7363	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
*	SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L.	BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
*	CLYDE	4039	C. T. Deasy	2nd Sept.
M. L.	CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	9th "
*	SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L.	PENINSULAR	5367	W. Wheler	23rd "
*	CLYDE	4039	C. T. Deasy	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,009	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "Leo. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.
Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berth and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

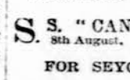
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commision Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD., OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, & FOLDERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
OPERA, FIELD, & MARINE GLASSES
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE.

A COMPOUND made from selected ingredients, well known to afford relief and cure in attacks of ASTHMA. It is also largely used for CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c. Highly recommended and in constant demand by those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

Rs. 2 per box, with directions.

KEMP & Co., Ld., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅝ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

ORRISALINE LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

THIS PREPARATION effectually cleanses the teeth, Hardens the Gums and imparts a most delicate aroma to the breath. Brushed over teeth it produces a sweet tasting saponaceous froth which prevents the formation of tartar, removes all discolouration and arrests decay, leaving the teeth pearly white and the gums of natural colour. Invaluable to Smokers.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb. 1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	" 0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	" 0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	" 0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1837.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BROWNED GUN METAL.
SPRING TRAVELLING INK-STANDS.

With special safety screw fastener, in 3 sizes:—

		Rs. a.
Size of glass bottle inside, 1⅜ inches,	....	3 8
" "	1 5-8 "	3 12
" "	1⅞ "	4 4

RUBBER STAMP PADS.
BRIGHT RED,
BLUE OR BLACK, As. 10 each,
2⅞ by 4½ inches.

A NEW PAPER BINDER.
THE PATENT SELF-PIERCING FASTNER, NICKEL-PLATED.
The most perfect ever made.

The advantages of this Fastener are at once apparent; it quite dispenses with the use of a piercer, thus enabling them to be much more rapidly applied, and in separating the legs the fingers are not damaged in any way, "as they are always liable to be when using the old-fashioned Fastener."

Sizes,—No. 40 41 42 }
Price,—As. 6 As. 6 As. 7 }
Sizes,—No. 43 44 45 46 } per gross box
Price,—As. 9 As. 10 As. 12 As. 14 }

THE TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1899, NANDURBAR STATION on the Tapti Valley Railway, 27 miles beyond CHINCHPADA, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be had on application to any of the STATION MASTERS on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Genl. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1899.

RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1899, NANDOD (temporary station) on the Rajpipla State Railway, 5½ miles from AMLETHA, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to any of the STATION MASTERS on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Genl. Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 15th July, 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
No. 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ARRIVED.—Newest Styles TWEED HATS and CAPS, Straw Hats, (Ladies and Gents), Soft Felt Hats in Black Brown and Grey. Round or Square hard Crown Felts. Umbrellas from Rs. 10-8 each. New Walking Sticks. Swagger Wanghni Canes, in the new Burnt Brown or Green.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED FLOWERY AND EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—A Tea of unsurpassable quality and flavour, at the comparatively cheap price of Rs. 1-4 per lb. in tins. Enormous reduction on 5 lbs. and upwards. At Messrs. MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Bombay Tea Association Ld., No. 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay. Established 1887.

BARGAIN !!!—Our Brown Flower Dinner Set with Gold Lines semi Porcelain Crockery. Usual Price Rs. 22-8, for only Rs. 17 during sale now on at SHROFF BROTHERS.

"GRANVILLE" Typewriter.—Rs. 300 each, the latest American output, inspection invited.—The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 14, Hornby Road.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

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ASK FOR
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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, books and hat stands, iron safe.

1 Ebonized grand cottage piano.
1 Mahogany square piano by Scheidmayer.
1 Case, 136 boxes, Egyptian cigarettes.
3 Automatic knitting machines "Ordinary" with one cylinder.
3 Automatic, knitting, machines "Compound" with two cylinders.
2 boxes 2 dozen bottles dry gin.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indent or, Hussanally Jeewajee—

Ex Drachenfels.
5-1668—5751-3—3 cases Brass German wood screws.
5-1662—5749-50—2 cases brass German wood screws.
Ex Rudeshemier.
5-1736—1-50—50 cases bright tip nails.
Ex Rauenthaler.
5-1736—51-100—50 cases bright tip nails.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. A. Ellis.

1 Gold gipsy ring set with 3 diamonds, 1 ruby ring, 1 gold ring, 1 pair gold bangles.
2 Fountain pens with case, 1 despatch box in leather cover.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Palmers Jarrow bicycle in good order.
2 Premier bicycles, model Z, 24 and 26 inches frame, 28 inches equal wheels all complete, little used (26 inches with plated ruins).
1 Second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand landaulette.
1 Serviceable French-polished office shigram.
1 Double-seated brougham.
1 Light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, Dhobee Talao, by order of Bai Sonabai, widow of the late Mr. Dadabhai Furdoonjee Guzdar and mother of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Dadabhai Guzdar, the household furniture of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Dadabhai Guzdar, consisting handsome mirror door almeras and cup boards bedsteads, chairs, large size musical box, nearly new pictures, tables, teapoys, copper utensils, etc.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 391 PACKAGES OF GOODS LANDED Ex. S. S. COURLAND.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, in the open shed opposite No. 4 shed, by order of Mr. Jeewa Mamoojee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joasub, the agent and owner of the s. s. Courland, the undermentioned packages landed ex. the above steamer.

80 bags grain, 198 bags goonj, 17 bags bittlenut, 23 bundles coriander seed, 5 bundles dry fish, 20 cases ghee, 47 cases dry fish, 68 bales coirfibre, 1 case white nansook, 1 box silver bar, 1 case dry fruit, 3 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case medicine, 1 case haberdashery, 2 cases China silk and caps, 11 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case leather shoes, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANKWADI, NEAR KALBADEVIE ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the heirs and legal repentatives of the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Sheriarjee Bharoocha, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February, 1896, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazendari land, the Fazendar being the Brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of N. Sra. De Esperance, admeasuring 300 square yards, more or less, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 379, and Street Nos. 17 and 18, all which premises are situate at Tankwadi, Kalbadevie Road, in the Oart Kolbhat, belonging to the said Brotherhood in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Tekmalla, on the north formerly by the house of Sujena Naikin and now of Bhicajee Divecha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SLEATER ROAD, CLOSE TO THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Shamjibhoy Akhai, the mortgagor, the following property, as also all timber, doors, window frames and panels, and other building materials lying in or about the premises.

Description:—All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure, admeasuring 2,290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 355, new No. A-13865, old Survey No. 193, and new Survey No. 7036, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses erected thereon and one building in course of erection thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3683 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 8 and 8-A and other numbers, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Sleater Road at Grant Road, in the city and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the Grant Road Station, and the railway lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west, by the property of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the north, by the said Sleater Road, and on or towards the south, by a public lane or passage, on the north side of the Grant Road Bridge, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage-deed, dated 10th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Main Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1899.

THE
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IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

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Wholesale Agent in India for
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London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee, Badriprasad Tukaram, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagees Jugmohundas Lakhmidas, and the heirs and legal representatives of Kurrondas Lakhmidas, deceased, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated, the 9th day of July, 1895.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the fazundari land, whereof Puttajee Sacojee is the fazundar, situate on Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, old No. 192 and new No. 5070, street Nos. 47-49, and containing by admeasurement 83 5-16 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a sweepers' passage or gully, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Makundas Vallabdas, and on the south by the property of Sonee Sadanand Trimbukjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tayabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Gunshamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 123, and new Survey No. 2398, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 1117 (2), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and Street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condencing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton Scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses from tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,448 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO AND COLABA.

Under Instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on a day to be hereafter fixed sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, New No. 5605, old survey Nos. 36 and 37, New Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 3a, Ragunath Dadajee Street and street Nos. 115, and 117 Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the West, by Hornby Row, on or towards the North, by junction of Hornby Row, and said Ragunath Dadajee street, and on or towards the South, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Settna.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 615.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or division situate on the Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustomji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, and on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the Books or rent Roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4, and 396 in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amurria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 587.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 225.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land (with the messuages standing thereon situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, measuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards and bearing old No. 215 and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and Nos. 24 and 2 in the house Assessment Books of the Bombay Municipality and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzder, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Gazder and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobitalao second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 110.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island in an Oart called Colowdy, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the fazandar under No. 8, and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa, and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the Public Street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the Public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soonderdas Lilladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool and by the respective Houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, and the said Sha Soonderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool.

The present monthly rent of the said property is Rs. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, &c.

Under instructions from Major C.B. Mayne, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th July, 1899, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, planks, posts, purlins, scantlings, empty casks, battens, doors and window shutters, rafters, corrugated iron sheets, galvanized ventilators, C. I. pipes, steel wires, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1899, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE, Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-33m., 4-53a. Low water, 11-9m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE.—Among the Indian students who obtained places in the recent Honours Lists for the B.A., L.L.B. degree Tripos examination at Cambridge appears the name of Mr. Joseph Baptista, L.C.E., Bombay, late of the Forest Department. Mr. Baptista was also called to the Bar on the 16th June during Hilary Term.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SON.—Lawrence Lobo, residing at De Lisle Road, has reported to the police that, on Friday afternoon, he entrusted his son, Arthur, aged eleven years, with Rs. 55 for safe custody, and that shortly after the son disappeared with the money. The lad ran away from home on two previous occasions and returned after two or three days. The father declined to sign a complaint against the son, and hence no steps were taken by the police in the matter.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 84 bullocks, 27 horses and 1 dog at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 59 bullocks, 25 horses, and 4 dogs were admitted, 51 bullocks, and 30 horses were discharged, and 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—8 horses, 3 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 buffalo, 2 she-goats, 48 dogs, 2 cats, 7 parrots, and 1 sparrow.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; 4 horses, 2 buffaloes, and 37 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, 129 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 12 cartmen for overloading their carts, 11 offenders warned and discharged by the magistrates, and 2 offenders fined for filling in the contents of 2 baskets of fowls in one.

SENIOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES.—On the 18th May last, an examination was held for the second time in the hall of the Accountancy Institution, Bombay, for the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Book-keeping and Accounts Examination, under the supervision of Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, Government of India, P.W.D. Twenty-two candidates appeared, out of whom fourteen (64 per cent.) have passed. The following is the list of successful candidates:—Minocher Jamshed Sohrab Kharas, Hormusji D. Jussoobhoy, Rupert E. C. Malvery, Rustomji B. Shroff Hormusji F. Major, Dinshaw M. Bharucha, Limji C. Mody, Jamsetji R. Mistry, Jehangir B. Lam, Dossabhoy M. Wadia, Ardeshir P. Kotval, Pestonji A. Setna, Nusserwanji S. Bunshaw, and Gustadji S. Bharucha.

BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.—The annual dinner in connection with the above took place at the Ripon Club on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance, and following the dinner was a concert given by the members. The latter gave several orchestral performances, which were executed with considerable ability, and their vocal efforts were also greatly appreciated. A pianoforte solo, "Home, Sweet Home," was contributed by Miss C. M. Cursetjee, and Mr. D. M. Colah deserved the applause which greeted his rendition of "By the Fountain." Dr. and Mrs. Tata sang "Mary of Argyle," and Mr. F. N. R. Motabhoy gave "Private Tommy Atkins," but the latter singer would possibly be more successful if he were not to try to imitate London music hall artistes. A recitation was vigorously given by Mr. D. P. Mehta, and Professor N. Lagattolla and Mr. J. Phillips also added to the enjoyment of the proceedings.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Marootee Vina, a Hindu boy, aged three years. The deceased resided with his parents at Walpakady Road, Mazagon. On Monday, the 4th instant, the boy complained of pain in the abdomen, and about 1 p.m. that day his mother boiled some water in a chatty and then made passes over his abdomen with the chatty. Suddenly the boy raised one of his knees and upset the chatty, and the boiling water fell all over his body. The parents removed the child to the D. M. Petit Hospital, where on examination the deceased was found to have sustained scalds all around the chest and abdomen and also under both armpits and at the side of the neck. After admission fever set in, and the child died of exhaustion on Saturday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Stanford, of the Mahim Division, charged one Budhia Ghelia, a native of Marwar, with having, on the 15th June last, committed the murder of one Bhora Otta, in the village of Desuri, in Marwar. The accused was further charged with theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 4,000. It appears that the accused, after committing the offence, absconded to Bombay, and a few days after got an employment in a sweetmeat shop at Mahim Bazaar Road. The Marwar police made inquiries, and having ascertained the whereabouts of the man, despatched a constable to Bombay, who on arrival identified the accused. Superintendent Standford, in company of the constable, proceeded to the shop at Mahim, on Friday, and arrested the wanted man. The Magistrate remanded the accused to custody, pending the arrival of letters of extradition from the Resident of Jodhpore.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE CLERK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at old Police Court Lane, Fort, regarding the death of Pestonji Framji Bulsara, a Parsee, aged fifty-two years. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and resided with his son, Kaikhoshro, who held a similar appointment in the same firm. Pestonji had been for the last month suffering from fever and had a relapse about three days ago. He had not been attending the office during the period he was ill. He was under medical treatment, and was advised by his doctor to remain at home another month. He received his emolument while away from the office, and yet the doctor's advice to remain away from work for another month seemed to have depressed his spirits. About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, when his son Kaikhoshro left for the office, deceased was in bed, having had slight fever on him. When Kaikhoshro returned home at 2 p.m. he found his father still feverish. In the evening deceased and all the members of the family took their meals and retired to rest. Shortly after midnight, Kaikhoshro awoke and found his father missing from the bed. A search was made for him and a diver was sent for to search the well in the house. The latter dived in and brought up the body, which was then hauled out with a rope, life being extinct. Deceased never said that he was tired of life or would commit suicide. He was neither in monetary or any other difficulties. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.—The committee of management of this institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1899:—Sir George Cotton, Kt., Rs. 60; H. H. Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondeinan Bahadur and Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, each Rs. 50; Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., (through Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.) Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy F. Camadore, C.I.E., Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Mr. R. Gilbert and Messrs. Dharamsey and Narottam Morarjee, each Rs. 20; Mr. Sapoorjee Jeewajee and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir National D' Escompte de Pares, Mr. Rivers G. Currie, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., Mr. J. H. Symington, Messrs H.J. Rustomjee and Co., Surg. Major-General G. Bainbridge, Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., Mr. James Begbie, C.M.C., Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. K. G. Desai, L. C. E., Mr. Fardoonjee Cooverjee, B.A., L.C.E., Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., and Mr. Sapoorjee Ruttonjee Sett, each Rs. 10; Mr. E. Schoen, H.G., Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. P. F. Fisher, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy B. Petit, P. M. T., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., M.A., Mr. F. C. Allen, A. S. L., the Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, I.C.S., Rao Sahib Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. E. Bamji, R. W. H., Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, J. A. S., Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, L. N. B., C. H. S. B., H. C., Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., Dr. Ardashir P. Cama, L.M. and S., Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. J. Stiven, Mrs. V. M. Bason, Mr. A. P. Setna, Mr. S. P. Wadia, another, Mr. Bezonjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, I. A. I., E. C. B. A., Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powvala, Mr. Jamnadas Nursey Khatau, H. C., Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. G. F. Horbury, R. D. M., Mr. G. H. Townsend, G. G., Mr. J. Eduljee, Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram, Mr. Rustomjee C. Setna, F. Y. S., Messrs. Chinoy and Sons, Mr. T. Y. Williams, Mr. Ebrahim Noordin, Mr. Framjee Ruttonji Surveyor, Mr. D. Cursetjee Patel, Mr. Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, each Rs. 5; B. D. B., Mr. F. D. Panday and Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee each Rs. 3; Mr. B. Framji, R. S. D., Mr. Framji Rustomji Daroowalla, Mr. Furdoonjee N. Postwalla, Mr. Geo. E. Pilcher, Mr. Shavaksha J. Choksey and Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, each Rs. 2; F. S. C., Mr. Damji Luckmichand, Mr. Boman Dorabjee Kapadia, Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia and Mr. Framji Cowasji, each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the treasurer of the institution.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE BAGGING DISPUTE.

THE Secretary of the above Association forwards us copy of letter addressed to Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., and other exporting firms, regarding the dispute of Bagging, pending between the sellers and some of the exporters:—

The Grain Merchants' Association, 2057, Mandvie Street, Bombay, 15th July 1899.

To Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co. and others, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 13th instant was laid before the general meeting of the Association and in reply I am directed to state as follows:—

You are well aware that about 16 years ago a dispute had arisen between the buyers and sellers of grain and seeds with respect to the delay in return of the gunny-bags and consequently in payment of the full purchase-money and to avoid this dispute it was mutually agreed, only after a long discussion that the gunny-bags would be returned within a period of one month from the date of delivery, and the purchase-money should be paid in full at once after deducting the weight of the tare at the rate of 2¾ lbs. per bag for Kali Dhari and 2¼ lbs. per bag for Sadi Dhari. In spite of this agreement there have been several cases in which the gunny-bags remained unreturned for more than a year or so, and in many cases the bags, not bearing the sellers' mark and of much inferior quality were returned. Before the return thereof the bags, some used to be kept spread on the damp ground for a long time in the buyers' godown for the purpose of placing thereon heaps of new bags filled with goods intended for shipment, while others were utilized for the purpose of filling the dirt therein, while others were used to be made use of by a large number of working coolies in the godown as a sort of protection for their bodies against rain-water in lieu of umbrellas and for the purpose of wiping of the dirt off their feet. Sometimes the bags were kept in such damp portions of godowns as were generally unfit for storing goods and very often in the open, even exposed to rain.

All these uses of the bags tended to depreciate the value thereof and yet no compensation was made therefore by the buyers to the sellers at the time of return of the same.

Moreover, a large number of bags still remain unreturned by the purchasers, notwithstanding the expiration of the period fixed for the return thereof.

The losses sustained by sales on the old terms have been detailed below:—

	Rs. a. p.
The loss in value of the bags returned, per 100 bags	7 0 0
Charges for bringing back bags from the buyers' godowns, per 100 bags	0 8 0
Cleaning, distributing, patching, marking, and sending to the Railway Stations with Railway carriage charges, per 100 bags	5 0 0
Loss in transit by the dropping of the grain from such old bags, per 100 bags. (This can easily be ascertained from the Railway Companies which sell off the sweepings from time to time, which realize only 1-4 of its original value, or at times, even less than that owing to the mixture of grain	5 0 0
Total......Rs.	17 8 0

From the above statement you will perceive that there is a loss of nearly Rs. 17-8-0 per 100 bags besides the loss occasioned in carrying the goods in old bags from up-country villages to stations from which they are despatched, and again from the stations where they are sent to the owner's godowns.

The stations do not book grain filled in old bags unless the senders pass a guarantee indemnifying the railway company from any loss arising by the dropping of the grain and there are several instances in which the railway company have refused to make good the claim for the contents totally lost from such old bags.

The Committee are at a loss to understand what disadvantage the exporters have in buying on the new terms. The exporters or the buyers will get new bags worth about Rs. 24 per 100 without paying for them, though they will lose Rs. 12 per 100, owing to non-deduction of the weight of the tare as shown below:—

		Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
The current price for	Wheat	4 0 0
Do.	Rapeseed	6 0 0
Do.	Linseed	6 8 0
Do.	Poppy Seed	6 8 0
Do.	Mowra Seed	4 0 0
Do.	Castor Seed	5 8 0
Do.	Ground nuts	6 0 0
Do.	Myrabollams	4 0 0
Do.	Gingelly Seed	7 0 0
	Total	49 8 0

The average rate comes to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. and taking 2 1-2 lbs. the average weight of the tare it comes to about Rs. 12 per 100 bags only.

From the statement it is evident that there is a profit of Rs. 12 per 100 bags to the buyers.

Assuming as you allege in your letter under reply that by their being handled frequently, the tare would become unfit for shipment, it would still realize not less than Rs. 16 per 100 bags, in which case also the buyers will sustain no loss, but on the contrary, will earn a profit of Rs. 4 per 100 bags. The Committee cannot agree with such an assumption and they are strongly of the opinion that more than 80 per cent. of the bags delivered on the new terms would be in a fit state for shipment. On this basis there will be a net profit to the buyers of Rs. 10-8 per 100 bags (by purchasing on the new terms) which will be equivalent to 1 anna per cwt. or 1‡.

You are under a wrong impression that the trade of Bombay is at a dead lock since the passing of the new rules. On the contrary transactions of over a lac of bags have been made on the new terms and this, considering the dull season, is a fairly good business.

As to the fears about the depression of trade in Bombay and a stimulus to the trade at Karachi, Calcutta and other places in consequences of the new terms, the Committee think that there are no reasons for them, on the other hand, they have found the working on the old terms to have produced these results, which will be remedied by the new terms. And to compete with other markets they have passed the resolution which, they hope, would benefit the Bombay export grain trade.

These are some of the many reasons in favour of the new terms. As, however, it will be too lengthy to state all of them here, the Committee think that the discussion at a conference will enable them to convince the sceptics of the advantages to all by working on the new terms.—Yours faithfully,

LALSHANKER HARPRASAD,
Secretary, the Grain Merchants' Association.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR GOSSET, Derbyshire Regiment, vacates his appointment as D. A. A. G. Jubbulpore, on being appointed Second-in-Command of the battalion at Malta.

COLONEL DYCE, Colonel-on-the-Staff, is posted to Mooltan.

LIEUTENANT W. GORDON succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 1st Norfolk Regiment, *vice* Captain Peebles; and Captain W. Osborn to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.

19TH BENGAL LANCERS.—Lieutenant J. Bruce, from the 1st Madras Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

AN exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenants Climo, 33rd Punjab Infantry, and Hallowes, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next July 19th:—

I.—Tent Pegging (a) Ponies (b) Horses, to knock a Polo ball off a post with but end of spear, reverse spear and take a peg. 25 yards between post and peg, two runs each. The judges attach great importance to style and pace.

II.—Jumping competition for horses. (Ground permiting).

III.—Position Race. Open to either Horses or Ponies. To ride one and lead the other round the trees.

IV.—Thread and Needle Race. (Ladies Nomination). Conditions will be printed and circulated on the ground.

V.—Tilting at the ring for ladies. Horses and Ponies. Points for pace.

VI.—Pony Scurry. Distance Handicap. Open to all ponies 14 hands and under. Catch weights. 3 furlongs.

Entries for the Scurry must be made at the Gymkhana not later than Tuesday evening.—E. RIVERS SMITH and C. CORBETT, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

ACCORDING to "Reuter's" Odessa correspondent upwards of 1,600 emigrants to the Usuri region, where 300 acres of land have been assigned to each family, have embarked on the volunteer cruiser Petersburg. Nine thousand peasants have now emigrated to the Far East this year.

THE village of Bhangal in the Jullunder district has been declared free of plague. There are now only two infected villages remaining in the district, one of these, Kahma, has been re-occupied. In the other village named Aur the disinfection is progressing rapidly. It should be re-occupied in a day or two, and both villages should soon be declared free. Altogether there is at last some ground for hoping that plague in the Jullundur district is fast dying a natural death.

A HINDU LADY ON THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

AMONGST the papers read before the Educational Section of the International Congress of Women at the Westminster Town Hall, yesterday, the one that seemed to attract most interest was that read by Miss Mary Bhor on "The Higher Education of Women in Bombay." Miss Bhor, who is a student of Somerville Hall, Oxford, was one of a number of Indian ladies who accompanied Miss E. A. Manning to the opening meeting of the Congress on Monday, she and Mrs. Shyamji Krishnavarma being invited to sit with the principal delegates on the platform. These two Indian ladies, who were in native attire, attracted almost as much attention as did the Chinese lady (wife of an attache), who actually attended as the delegate of the Celestial Government—the only Government in the whole world, I believe, which has officially recognised the Congress. I am glad to be able to send you Miss Bhor's interesting address *in extenso*. She said:—

The education of Indian girls is of but recent growth. It is yet an infant plant, requiring careful and judicious treatment; but signs of promise are not wanting, and we can confidently look forward to the time when it will have grown into a goodly tree. Then will begin a new era for India, which, we hope, may resemble the Ancient and Mediæval times, when Hindu women enjoyed the advantages of intellectual culture, were poets, philosophers and Rishis, (Psalmists) and composed hymns and produced other literary work. I will not enter into the details of the subject of education among our women but merely ask you to go back with me thirty years and see what progress has been made during that period in the Bombay Presidency. An organised system of Female Education, in this presidency, was begun after the visit to Bombay in 1866, of that philanthropic lady Miss M. Carpenter, who took up the question of Female Education among the Indians of Hindustan, especially among the Hindus and Mahomedans. The Parsees, a small and advanced community, already had a flourishing school in Bombay. And to-day the Parsee girl is to be found everywhere—in the Universities and in the professions such as medicine, art, and even the drama and music. Meeting with much support from the Government, Miss Carpenter repeated her visit in 1868, when three new schools, intended to become training colleges, were started at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona. The Bombay school was finally closed in favour of the Poona school. The Ahmedabad School had a prosperous career from the first, and is now a flourishing institution with classes or departments similar to those we have at Poona, Ahmedabad being the capital of Gajerat, as Poona is of the Maharashtra. I shall now confine my remarks chiefly to

THE INSTITUTIONS AT POONA

with which I have for long been intimately connected, and a few words about these typical establishments will, I hope, give some idea, however meagre, on the subject in question. These are the female training Colleges and the Poona High School. When I say 'typical establishments', I do not mean to say there is no room for improvement far from it. A great deal still remains to be done. It seems that two important developments demand attention. The first great need of the female training college is, I think, a good library. An education which ends with the mere task work of receiving instruction in the school and college fails to accomplish its object. A love for reading should be created in the students, and this can only be done by putting within their reach, books of all description, science, history, travel, etc., and in addition to this, there should be a good supply of vernacular literature of an interesting and useful kind, a literature of romance too, if possible, breathing a lofty moral spirit. In the vacation (subject to certain rules and conditions), students might be allowed to take books home, as they do in English colleges. It is only in the vacation that students, *do* find any time for reading outside their studies and we know how necessary such reading is. Another point I should like to emphasize is this, that students should undergo a training in Kindergarten for at least six months after passing from the college. It is only by such study that they will be adequately fitted for their work among the babies who form the majority in the primary schools. It is not that we need a Kindergarten of exactly the usual European type, but our students should have a full knowledge of its spirit and principles, so that they may be able to make the necessary modifications to fit it for Indian needs and possibilities. The F. T. College at Poona was established in 1870, when there were only eight students; a few more joined shortly after the institution was opened. Compare with this the number on the roll in 1890-91, which was 38. The improvement as regards numbers is not perhaps quite what the friends of education might wish, but taking into consideration the situation as a whole, the improvement, though slow, is sure, and undoubtedly shows that a desire for education, from one motive or another, is springing up among the people. This is further shown by the fact that the girls now attending our schools are of a more advanced age than formerly. An Indian gentleman, expressing his views in 1866 in a letter to Miss Carpenter says, 'No girls of more than twelve years of age are to be found in our schools.' There are two obvious reasons for this. First, that young girls at a very early age have to go to their husbands and assist their mothers-in-law in the performance of domestic duties. Secondly, after that age social custom does not permit the Hindu girl to mingle with men. What a contrast do we find in 1891! Out of a total of thirty-eight in the college, twelve were between the ages of 13 and 14, nine between 16 and 20, and fourteen above 20 years of age. In 1897 the contrast is still greater, thirty-five out of thirty-nine were above the age of 15, notwithstanding the presence of male teachers. The college is attended by young women,

CHIEFLY WIDOWS AND THE WIVES OF SCHOOLMASTERS

in hard circumstances. It is needless to say that it is not the love of study which attracts them, but the means it affords them of becoming independent or obtaining a livelihood. There are some cases, however, I am glad to say, in which desire for knowledge is the chief motive. Until knowledge becomes more usual and wide-spread, there is little chance of its being sought for its own sake. Independence to a Hindu widow is a boon difficult to imagine. It means escape from degradation and insult and contempt, sometimes even worse. I do not by any means seek to make out that this is the case always, but in the poorer grades of society this *is* the normal state of the widow. I had almost said '*was*,' for every day sees an improvement in their condition. And what is working this marvellous change? I hear my country women answer, 'Education.' Yes, whether you desire it or *not*, education *will* assert itself and *will* work great reforms in the social condition of our women and raise them to their former position. No student is admitted into the college without passing an entrance examination. This is not of a very high standard, but it would take too long to enter into details of comparison with existing English examinations. Every student who is admitted into the college obtains a scholarship. These are paid from the local funds, that is from the district funds, or as we should say in England, from the county funds. Each district is intended to send up students for training and to receive them back as mistresses in their schools. The scholarships increase in value as the students pass on from one year's course to another. The college would be nothing without its practising school, which has grown from small beginnings and now has over 150 children. The practising school is for the training of the normal students in the art of teaching, and is also intended to be a model school or example for all the elementary schools of the neighbourhood. The subjects taught are:—Literature Marathi (including prosody and essay writing); a very little Sanskrit, just enough to enable students to understand the etymology of words; Modi, writing, mathematics, history and geography (including physical geography); book keeping (including simple household accounts); theory and practice of teaching; plain and fancy needlework, with special attention to Indian embroidery, and the cutting out of Indian garments. It will be seen that the college is intended to provide teachers for vernacular or primary schools, and does not include English in its curriculum. But as our boys advanced rapidly in higher education, our girls could not be left behind. Not only in families of advanced views but in others of more conservative opinions, when betrothals are being arranged, the question is asked "Is the girl educated?" Bearing in mind this state of things and seeing the progress which was being made in primary schools for girls, some of the most advanced native gentlemen drew up a Memorial to Government showing

THE NECESSITY OF A FURTHER STEP

of establishing a good secondary school or high school, in which girls might continue their studies after completing the primary course, and in which English should be taught. This Memorial was presented to the Governor Sir James Fergusson, in the Council Hall at Poona, in 1884, by a deputation headed by the Regent of Kolhapur. Sir James took up the question warmly, a society was formed—the Maharashtra Female Education Society—a high school was established with a preparatory or vernacular school subordinate to it and leading up to it, and Government gave a generous annual grant for the support of the institution on the understanding that it shouldbe managed by the society, subject to the control of the Education Department, and that the Government grant should be gradually reduced as the society improved its financial position. The new school commenced with scarcely twenty students in 1884, and rose to sixty-five in 1890 and eighty-five in 1897. The preparatory school has also grown from one hundred and nineteen pupils in 1890 to one hundred and sixty-four in 1897. The standard of instruction has been raised as the high school has grown, and girls are now prepared for the University Entrance Examination or Matriculation. And generally owing to the care of leading men among the managing body of the society, the school has gradually improved its position in every way, so much so, that on the retirement of the lady superintendent of the F. T. College in 1890, Government agreed to amalgamate the two institutions, *i. e.*, to place them under one supervision. Thus the older training college with its practising school, and the newer high school with its dependent primary school, are now all under one lady superintendent and in one range of buildings. Government was also enabled to arrange with the society for the gradual reduction of the grant so that after sixteen years it should not exceed the ordinary grant for high schools elsewhere. New buildings in the best part of Poona have been erected at a cost of Rs. 65,000 (about £4,500), Government giving Rs. 43,000 and the society finding the rest of the money, and also providing a grand site in the best part of the city and with ample room for future extensions. Thus for the last seven or eight years the society has had four institutions under its control, *viz*: 1. The high school. 2. The F. T. College. 3. The primary school attached to the high school. 4. The practising school attached to the college. The high school prepares girls for the University. After matriculating girls either enter the arts colleges, the medical college, or join the F. T. College with a view to becoming teachers. Since the year 1891 the high school has prepared eighteen girls for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, and out of the fourteen presented ten passed very creditably, of whom some have become teachers in schools and others are still continuing their higher education. This refers only to the Poona High School. Girls from other high schools in the Bombay Presidency are following out University courses too, and though the numbers are small at present compared with those of Calcutta, it augurs a bright future for India. In passing I must note that there is a tendency to Westernize and denationalize our girls. We must guard against this.

INDIA HAS MUCH TO LEARN FROM THE WEST.

The experiences of other countries are extremely valuable to us. But when we have studied these experiences our work must be to adapt them to the possibilities of development which are native to our own country. As the late Kesav Chandra Sen has said "Improve upon whatever maybe found defective after long experience in your existing system of Female Education and your own usages and customs, but to set up altogether a new picture of life in supersession of one which is natural to your society and the country you live in, is an experiment which is not likely to succeed, but will prove to be harmful in the end."

THE HOME CLASSES.

Although what I am about to say does not, strictly speaking, come within the scope of my subject, yet I hope you will pardon me if I say a few words about the Home Classes:—How and why they were started. The Aryan Shastras describes the mother as the greatest of all instructors. But if the mother be ignorant how can she faithfully fulfil her important mission? Whatever our women may have been in the past, mere outbursts of praise will avail us nothing. We are concerned with the present. We have begun to feel that the time has come for us to do something to elevate and restore woman to the position she formerly held in our own nation. The real cause of the backward condition of our young wives and mothers is the ignorance of our older women and the custom of early marriage. Many educated men would gladly have their wives and daughters taught, but how is it to be managed? The lady who rules each house rules absolutely over the women in it; she is responsible for their conduct and their domestic training, and on them she depends to carry on the entire household work. Little children are allowed much liberty, but at eleven or twelve when a girl marries and goes to her husband's home, she begins a more advanced course of training in domestic work than she received at home. Long before dawn and up to noon the womenfolk are fully occupied in their household duties. In the afternoon they enjoy a well earned rest. The indignation of the elder ladies would be great if it were suggested that the younger ones, who do the hardest work, should instead, spend the mornings in learning. School education, therefore, becomes hopeless for most girls after eleven or twelve. After that, propriety calls upon them to stay at home and make themselves of use there. The Zenana Missions have done great good in bringing education to the homes of families where Mission ladies are admitted, but it is felt that if large numbers are to be benefited, some more extensive and organized system should be tried. Our local branch of the N. I. A. in 1890 initiated a scheme of home education, which, it was hoped, would prove useful. A list of subjects and the standards to be attained in each was published. This list comprised reading in the vernacular, grammar, composition, arithmetic, mental arithmetic dealing with household accounts, history, geography and English or Sanskrit. A yearly examination was promised by the society with certificates and prizes to all home students, whether learning with Zenana Mission ladies, or in their homes with their fathers or husbands, or in the Home Classes, which were next attempted. Mrs. Bhat, a Brahmin lady (wife of the noble reformer Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, who died of plague in 1897) established a class at her house; but so many were anxious to join that soon another Brahmin lady consented to have a class in her house. It was surprising to see how many women, no longer very young, and some mothers of several children, were willing to join. The classes gradually increased to four, with an aggregate of thirty-five pupils, but the number was necessarily limited by want of suitable female teachers. Brahmin ladies are fastidious about their language, pronunciation and phraseology, and would not tolerate any teacher with an accent of the people; and to find such teachers as they would accept was almost imppssible, especially as the funds were limited. My sister and I offered our services for the hours which our high school and college work left us free to devote to helping on our sisters, and with paid assistants afterwards found, we carried on the classes. For three or four years examinations were held, and proved very encouraging. The ladies who were taught by the Zenana Mission, young wives, and two or three young widows learning in the retirement of their own homes, came for examination when it was announced that all would be conducted and managed by ladies. Several pupils proved so clever that their families were persuaded to let them gain a wider education at the high school. The N. I. A. not only started this scheme of home education, but helped us substantially every year, sending us also prizes for the examinations. In connection with these Home Classes, we also held fortnightly meetings for needlework in a beautiful room lent to us by a Hindu gentleman. These meetings were for two objects. The first to encourage Hindu ladies to meet others not of their own clique, and so overcome the intensely exclusive feeling which they cultivate, and especially to induce those older ladies who could not join a Home Class, to join in showing their skill in needlework. Hindu ladies, unlike Mahomedans, are not skilful with their needles, but they are apt pupils. Our other reason for this little meeting was to revive a taste for the beautiful Indian embroideries for which our country is so justly celebrated. The few who did work were entirely pleased with English fancy work, knitting, crochet, bead and Berlin work. These are not beautiful when compared with our Indian work, nor do they lend themselves well to our modes of decoration. Our sorts of embroideries on the other hand are innumerable, always useful to us and beautiful. These meetings were most popular. Many joined who would not have been allowed to learn reading. And when the elder ladies saw what good use was made of the time, and how well the young people learnt, some were allowed to pass on to a Home Class. Several exhibitions of needlework have been held, and beautiful work lent from all parts of the Bombay Presidency and beyond. These were extraordinarily popular, as is shown, not only by the large attendance on the day the exhibition was open to men, as well as on the women's day, but also by the immense number of prizes sent for distribution by Indian gentlemen. They were proud to see what their women could do. Thus it will be seen that all these our departments—the training college, the high school, the primary and practising schools and the Home Classes—really work in together for the common end—the education of India's women; and it is a very short-sighted policy to help and encourage schools only and to discourage the Home Classes for older women. It is only educated women who will see the necessity for sending their children to school, and no method could be better adapted for educating the young wives and mothers than the one followed in the Home Classes. The Home Classes in Poona owe their existence to that large-minded woman Mrs. Chatfield—wife of our late Director of Public Instruction—who was then President of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, and the name "Home Classes" was first given to them by Miss Manning, in order to distinguish them from the ordinary Zenana Classes as more educational—the word "Home" as pointing to a somewhat higher social ideal than Zenana. The last three sad years of plague have broken up all our little schemes of progress, and scattered far and wide those who helped us and worked with us, but we hope that a better time is coming. In conclusion I may mention that in National Indian Association and other mixed gatherings of ladies and gentlemen, ladies attending or who have attended the Home Classes usually take a prominent part, thus showing the liberalizing influence on their minds of the education which they have received. I could give many instances to show the courage and perseverance of the Hindu women, but I have already taken up too much of your time. I will end by asking you to give your sympathy and encouragement to what is being done to raise and help my countrywomen.

THE Turkish police are on the prowl after St. Paul whom they wish to arrest for seditions and provocative language, which he addressed to the Galatians more than eighteen centuries ago. The censor fixed his eye on the Apostle's remarks as cited in a Greek Society's circular and actually locked the printer up for three days because he would not give up the delinquent's address. It took a Greek Patriarch, and a lot of talking, to get the poor "devil" out of gaol!

MADRAS TIME OR THE ZONE SYSTEM.

IT is stated that an indirect result of the late Assam earthquake is likely to be the wider adoption of Madras time throughout India. It seems that the Government of India has been addressed by various scientific bodies pointing out the difficulty experienced in reconciling the reports of different observers of this important disturbance, owing to so many of them making use of imperfectly computed local time instead of some uniform standard that can be depended upon. The recommendation was that India should join the zone system, already adopted upon the continent of Europe, whereby the country should be divided into areas each differing from the next by one hour. A traveller, in this case, journeying from one to the next would only have to change his watch as he crossed the boundary, when he would do so by precisely sixty minutes, the time therefore adopted being either that of Greenwich or differing from Greenwich time by a precise number of hours. To have accepted this proposal would have necessitated not only one change now but, in all probability, another change later on, when the intervening countries between India and England came to be precisely surveyed and the zone time system of Europe accurately linked on to that of India. Under these circumstances, and with a view to obviating the inconvenience due to the use of local time, which is different in each place, the Government of India have decided to pin their faith to uniform Madras time. Its use therefore is to be gradually extended, and sooner or later it is hoped that it will be adopted in every station from Burma to Quetta, from Peshawar to Cape Comorin. This would not mean "getting up at five o'clock tea and going to bed on the following day," for sober citizens anywhere. It would involve, however, a considerable dislocation of hours in places situated a long way either east or west of Madras. In Quetta, for example, people who ordinarily got up at 7 a.m. and dined at 8 p.m. would have to order themselves to be called some time after 8 a.m. and their dinners to be got ready after 9 p.m. in order to avoid change in their usual habits. In Rangoon, on the other hand, they would have to dine more than an hour earlier by the clock. Under these circumstances there is no immediate prospect of the issue of absolute Government orders, upon the subject, to annihilate an hour in Baluchistan or create one in Burma. If it had not been for the natural reluctance felt in business centres against change, however, uniform time would, in all probability, have been introduced ere this throughout India. And the recent decision to favour Madras, rather than zone time, is a move of distinct significance in this connection.

HOUSES FOR POOR WHITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The City of Bombay Improvement Trust is now in working order and has drawn up several shemes for improving conjested parts of the City to be carried out as soon as a loan is raised for which the sanction of the Government of India is awaited. Among the schemes arranged to be carried out at once is the laying out of the Nagpada and Agripada estates in Byculla and the construction thereon of chawls open to light and air and with the latest sanitary improvements and appliances for native artisans and labourers of the poorer classes. The rooms are to be let at very low rates, just sufficient to cover the rate of interest expended with a small margin for depreciation and repairs. This is right and proper, and will without doubt tend to improve not only the health and morality of these people, crowded up in small rooms in unhealthy localities, as they now are, but will also go a long way in making "Bombay the Beautiful."

But don't you think, sir, that something should also be done in this direction for the poorer members of the European and Eurasian communities? The present-long felt crying want of this class is decent house accommodation in healthy localities at reasonable rent. My husband is a poor man, and out of his small income has at present to pay one-third for rent in a locality by no means salubrious nor with healthy surroundings. And I know many other poor families in still worse surroundings paying similar or larger proportions of income for such quarters. Rents at this rate leave very little for other necessaries of life. I think Government should insist upon the Trust laying out certain portions of the town for European and Eurasians and constructing thereon suitable quarters either in the shape of small cottages or large buildings in flats open freely to light and air to be let at reasonable rents. These will be fully taken up. The localities to be laid out should be in Byculla, Grant Road, and Colaba, and each should be large enough to accommodate from 40 to 50 families, and should be restricted solely to the class for whom they are intended, *i.e.*, Europeans and Eurasians. The advantages of having a large number of families located close to one another in the time of danger for self-protection, etc., is apparent, and need not therefore be enlarged on. A beginning might be made in Byculla on the large vacant piece of ground lying between Anderson's Veterinary Stables and the Baptist Chapel and opposite the Byculla Club. This property covers about twenty thousand square yards, and is I believe at present in the Market. I commend this suggestion to the Trust authorities.

Dear Mr. Editor, can you not take up this subject in your valuable paper and write a strong leader on it? If you do, you will earn the gratitude of many a poor anxious wife, as well as of, yours, &c.,

July 12. JULIA.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

182-93—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeorao Gopalrao Bhapap vs Shrinivas Venkatesh Dispande Mootnalkar—Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M. Part heard.

255-93—Muljee and R. and Thakurdas D and Co—Sala Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.

463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.

499-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.

550-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohandas Vundravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal M and M.

458-98—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmall and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

For further Argument.

37-93—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

30?-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vully Mahomed Rahimtoola and others Thakurdas D and Co.

239-98—Mansuklal D and J—Dharamsey Sunderdas and others vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K.

421-98—Madhavjee V—Mithabhai vs Canjee Arjoon—Payne G and S. Part heard.

530-98—Payne G and S—Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co and Craigie L and O.

48-2082-99—B V N Kirtikar—Hira Zulla and others vs Koli Gowria Juggonath—P Bharucha.

106-3933-99—H J R Hemmin—Ismail Hajee Noormahomed vs Shamjeebhai Akhai—Wadia and G.

102-99—In person—Krishnaji Sewram vs Mooktajee Parajee and another—Janardhun and A.

105-99—Payne G and S—Lukmidas Anandji vs Radhakisson Govindram—Ardeshir H and D.

311-96—Hiralal M and M Tillockchand Maneckchand and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.

635-98—F P Pavri—Pandoorang Narayen Hassay vs Ramchunder Narayen Hassay and others—In person.

657-98—Smetham B and N—Bai Aymai alias Meherbai vs Navroji Cursetji Wadia—Nanu and H.

33-99—Hiralal M and M—Moghibai vs Dewraj Tookersey and others—Ardeshir H and D.

22-99—Bhaishanker and K—Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji and others vs Maneckial Hurkissondas and others—D and Dunjishaw.

108-93—Framjee and D—Depala Premjee Jairam vs Hansraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and H

52-99—R P Barucha—Kika Khushal and another vs Nagindas Purshotumdas Sangni—Bhaishanker and K.

11-99—R P Barucha—Girdhordas Ghanshandas vs Chhabildas Ramdas—Maganlal and Co.

123-99—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Latiff Hajee Seedick vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham—Thakurdas D C and H.

141-99—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Hormusjee Ashburner vs Framjee Ardeshir Daver and another—Nanu and H.

THE new British Soudan medal is to have no clasps, as the clasping has been done on the Khedive's medal for the Soudan campaign, viz., "Atbara," "Khartoum," "Soudan 1898." A new medal has been ordered for Uganda, for the fighting under Colonel MacDonald with clasps "Lubwas" and "Uganda 1897-98."

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TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898 .... „ 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.................. „ 36,076,476

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LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

CONSOLS continued in London at 106⅞ yesterday, French Rentes at 101, Indian Sterling Loan at 113, Paris Exchange on London at 25·22½ fcs., Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 3 13-16d. ; 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £67 1-8 Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3½ per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3¾ per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 5-8d. per oz. ; and in New York also, at 60 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 1-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £110,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £20,000 in Gold ; and £84,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent. to-day to 106 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 101 ; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 cen time, to 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 113 ; while Rupee Securities further declined 1-16 per cent to £67 1-16. Rates of Discount were higher, at 3 5-8 per cent. on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and 4 per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was again unchanged at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and the price of the metal in New York was stationary at 60 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·87 1-2 dollars

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; but American Arrivals were 11-64 to 1-32d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 17-64d. for July and 3 7-22d. for November-December delivery. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Prices, both Spot and for Arrival were without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet ; Surats and Arrivals dull. The Manchester Market was steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 56,000 bales, compared with 46,000 bales at the end of the previous week ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 55,000 bales as against 59,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales greater, at 28,000 bales. The total Stock was 34,000 bales lower, and stood yesterday at 1,179, 000 bales.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued yesterday at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; September Futures declined 4 points, to 5·49 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·71 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

The quotation in New York to-day for Ready Mid.-Uplands was still 6 3-16 cents. per lb. ; September Futures were another 2 points lower, at 5·47 cents., and December 1 point, at 5·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 10,990,000 bales, compared with 10,940,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business doing at current rates.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,872	bales.
Wheat	13,949	cwts.
Linseed	3,239	"
Rapeseed	5,287	"
Poppyseed	762	"
Castorseed	1,630	"
Rice	10,498	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady in tone. Some re lets were reported done for Dunkirk and Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32 to 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Demand was done at 1s. 4d. to the middle of August ; and in Merchants' Bills there was a little doing, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32 to 3-16d. "
Francs	1·70 1-2 to 1·70 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet to-day at 100 7-8 for both Money and Account for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices show a tendency to favour buyers, there being reported to-day a decline of Rs. 20 each in Currimbhoy, Empress, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon Mills ; and of Rs. 2 1-2 in New Great Eastern. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,307 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th July, as compared with the statement of 4th July, 1899 :—

	July 4. Rs.	A.	P.	July 11. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,43 88 8[illegible]	1	11	2,62,38,524	12	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,95,72,908	14	9	5,43,39,838	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,68,015	14	11	7,72,999	5	9
Sundries	25,00,969	10	4	22,39,347	8	11
	11,67,30,755	9	11	11,31,50,710	6	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	96,99,137	0	0	96,59,216	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	74,75,268	0	0	72,09,698	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,98 23,365	5	10	1,72,94,243	13	11
Accounts of Credit do.	1,95,72,808	4	0	1,98,71,215	15	2
Bills discounted, &c.	2,02 35,631	14	11	2,02 14 667	12	6
Balances with other Banks.	12,99,082	11	8	8,43,970	4	8
Bullion	6,314	3	7	6,277	3	7
Dead Stock	13,16,150	8	2	13,13,333	3	9
Stamps	9,990	2	8	9,590	6	4
Sundries	20,08,928	15	1	19,22 351	11	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,12,45,870	3	7	98,05,552	2	6
Do. at Branches	2,40,38,205	4	5	2,52,00,593	12	1
Rs.	11,67,30,755	9	11	11,31,50,710	6	

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,63,901	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,13,565	Inc.
Other Deposits	51,73,070	Dec.
Post Bills	4,984	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,05,491	Dec.
Loans	25,29,122	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,98,407	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	20,967	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,40,318	Dec.
Do at Branches	11,[illegible]2,388	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. s. s. Muke Maru arrived at Tuticorin on the 14th inst.

KARACHI, JULY 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste sailed for Bombay this morning. She may be expected to arrive here on Monday, the 17th instant, noon.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st July, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	96,000	1,80,000	4,000	2,80,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	390	9	607
For previous weeks of half year.	—	—	—	—
Total for 1 week	96,000	1,80,000	4,000	2,80,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year *	1,03,982	2,36,002	1,37,415	4,77,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	512	298	1,036
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,982	2,36,002	1,37,415	4,77,399

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,97,399
Do. to date .... „ 1,97,399

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KIRTIKAR—July 15, at Valukeshwar, Bombay, Mrs. Pirozebai Kirtikar, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—July 10, at Murree, the wife of Norman Cowie, Dorset Regiment, of a daughter.
DRIVER—July 11, at Purulia, the wife of W H P Driver, of a son.
HAMILTON—July 8, at Pine House, Simla, the wife of Mr W S Hamilton, C S, of a daughter.
WILSON—July 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Alban Wilson, 44th Gurkhas, of a son (still born).

DEATHS.

CUTTRISS—July 11, at Calcutta, of broncho-pneumonia, Carlyle Arthur, only son of Mr and Mrs C A Cuttriss.
SMITH—July 7, Frank Stanford, of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, aged 32 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

IT is worthy of note that the Looker-on in "Blackwood"—the experienced publicist, Mr. Frederick Greenwood—takes the same view of the impolicy of the war in regard to the Transvaal as Olive Schreiner. He too considers it quite natural that the Boers should fear that a majority of Uitlander votes would destroy their rule altogether and hand over their country to men who are as much foreigners "as the German in England, or the French in Berlin. . . . Sixty years ago, this same people found themselves unable to live in the same land with the same species of foreigner, and are in the Transvaal for that reason. The question remains whether this natural fear, with so much to weight it in the Boer mind, is, after all, a probable one. The answer is that never was dread more substantial. One last question, then, while we still sit in the Palace of Truth. All this being agreed upon, can we wonder at the obstinacy of the Boers in refusing the franchise as desired ? Must we think it a surprising and unreasonable belief that in contending against the franchise-claims of the Outlanders they are fighting for *everything*—everything but their farms and their flocks ? " He pours merited scorn on the plausible pretence that what is intended is to "consolidate the Republic" by making the Uitlander a fellow citizen of the Boer. The hollowness of that presence was shown by the admission of Sir Alfred Milner, that if the Uitlanders get the franchise they will get everything else they want. He is no more impressed than we were with the claptrap nonsense that the Johannesburgers are helots until they get the franchise. "Passages in State papers likening the Johannesburgers to helots convey extravagant complaint, and there are particular reasons for avoiding extravagant complaint. The affectation of not understanding is carried vexatiously beyond credence when the dispute between Boer and Uitlander is represented as a simple tax-and-vote quarrel, or again when it is argued that admission of the Uitlanders to full franchise-rights would 'strengthen the Republic.' It would do so, no doubt ; but *whose* Republic ? Whose Republic, when full rights are in full operation ? The argument would lose its character and become a joke unless a Boer Republic were intended. But the Government at Pretoria cannot believe that a Boer Republic is meant. They see in themselves the 'subject race' when Uitlanders and raid-contrivers have equal political rights."

Of course, like anyone else, even President Kruger himself, the Looker-on recognises that there must be concessions ; they are inevitable, and they will come in time, and contemptuous "hectoring has no good effect on the Boers," but it gives mortal offence to the Cape Dutch. Sir Alfred felt obliged to telegraph a couple of months ago that the race-jealousy revived by the Jameson raid had deepened into disaffection. Mr. Hofmeyer, "as good an authority and as sincere a man, contradicts him ; " but whichever is right, the Englishman and the Afrikander will still have to live together in South Africa. In more or less of amity, in more or less of animosity—which we may do so much to determine,—live together they must to the end of the chapter. That is the one great fact by which everything said or done should be governed. Not policy alone, but humanity also demands it. Long-lasting consequences, very lamentable, if not very grave, may ensue from its neglect, and only the most desperate necessity would justify disregarding it. No such necessity exists. The Looker-on thinks "a straighter, cooler and less muddy road" would have led to a better end :—"Gradual revolution is the aim ; and every consideration of policy and morals commends it. How, then, has it been observed ? The measure of the first move, as marked out by Mr. Kruger at Bloemfontein, may have been too slight for policy, and no doubt was. But what policy enjoined an immediate assumption that enlargement of the Kruger concession was hopeless, and the calling for gunpowder to anticipate the work of gravitation ? This was Sir Alfred Milner's way of closing up the Bloemfontein Conference : it has been universally interpreted as meaning that unless the Boer Government promptly announces a pretty complete approach to the High Commissioner's demands, war will be declared." If even the threats used with such bare candour were successful and the Boer Government gave way altogether, and the High Commissioner were able to say he had obtained the franchise for the Johannesburgers years before they would have got it without threats of war, he could not say that he had got it cheap :—"Its lowest price is the utmost inflammation of race animosity short of war, which is too much by ten thousand per cent." The extraordinary thing is that Mr. Chamberlain does not see that the Colonial Secretary revels in the provocations flung broadcast at Boer and Afrikander alike, and adds fuel to the flame by denouncing the Transvaal Republic as a pest house poisoning the whole of South Africa ! That provocation following on the publication of Sir Alfred Milner's incendiary despatch seems to justify those who believe that the Colonial Secretary is not striving for peace, but for something different.

FOREST administration in the Bombay Presidency has not been characterised by such a variety of incident in the year just reported upon as we may expect to find in the next. We do not wish to anticipate too much, but we have strong reason to believe that before the current official year is over the officers in the Thana forest will have to face trouble of a serious nature. The little cases of friction on the subject of forest rights, to which we have from time to time alluded, have never been satisfactorily disposed of. The jungle tribes have been interfered with and their privileges restricted. Rightly or wrongly they believe certain privileges they have enjoyed to be rights, and for these they are prepared to go further than is wise. It goes without saying they will come off second best, but to persuade them they are wrong will not be a simple task, and trouble in Thana is not likely to be long deferred. It is placed on record that in the past year Mr. Barrow with good advice and by personal inquiry into several complicated questions smoothed over many difficulties which might under other circumstances have given great trouble. But apart from this the number of forest offences increased, those in the central Thana district rising to 106 from 34, most of them being cases of unauthorised felling of trees in reserved forest, petty timber stealing being especially rife. All of these appear to have been dealt with in an unnecessarily lenient manner, the amount of the fines in convicted cases being little, if any, more than the value of the forest produce misappropriated and in no way sufficient to render offences of the kind unprofitable. Forest fires were common, and in North and South Thana divisions no less than 1,550 acres were deliberately burnt by villagers. For these offences twenty persons were imprisoned for periods ranging between fifteen and forty days, and for fires arising from carelessness other nine people were also leniently punished. The arrangements for fire-protection were not so successful as usual last year, notwithstanding that the expenditure incurred was greater and the protected area was twelve square miles less than usual. Last year the success attained in fireprotection in the Northern circle generally was ascribed principally to the fact that the value of grass and grazing in a famine year was recognised by villagers, and probably fewer fires were deliberately lighted than, it is to be feared, is usually the case. Again some doubt was thrown on the accuracy of the figures given, owing to the Divisional and Sub-divisional officers not being able to check them, as they were employed on famine duty. This year the returns for North and Central Thana, the Panch Mahals and Surat may be accepted as reasonably near the mark, those for South Thana as somewhat doubtful, and the Dangs were as usual all burnt over.

To two features in the forest-fires of the year attention is drawn. In all the Thana Divisions, in spite of special precautions, previously exploited coupes suffered badly from fires. In North Thana almost all are reported to have been burnt over, in Central Thana more than one-sixth of the area, while in South Thana about one-ninth is given as the figure, but it is feared that this is too low an estimate. Fire-traces were carefully cleared, and patrols were constantly watching them so far as they could. These fires, though every possible effort is made to prevent them, occurred far more frequently than in former years and threaten the destruction of the entire forest. Special precautions are taken in the exploited coupes in the matter of patrols, for the fire-traces, though effective in creeping fires, are of little avail in a strong wind. As regards grazing regulations villagers are more troublesome than with regard to fires. They wilfully and systematically disregard closure orders, and even professional graziers endeavour to avoid the payment of legitimate fees. These offences are doubtless in a large measure attributable to the belief among the jungle tribes that the forest is their heritage and the Sirkar is guilty of zulum in interfering with them in the full enjoyment of it. At the same time it happened that much of the mischief is caused out of pure wanton mischief by other than the tribesmen. That this is so may be gathered from the remarks of the Divisional forest officer in South Thana concerning the Tansa lake forests. When he visited them in April he found that the whole area had been burnt over, and he could come to no other conclusion than that the forests had been deliberately fired by shikaries. The forest generally is fairly dense so far as the larger growth is concerned, and if fire could be kept out, it seems a natural seedling crop would spring up which in time would improve the standing crop enormously. In order to prevent a recurrence of such destructiveness special rules for the better preservation of these forests have been submitted to Government for approval, and it is much to be hoped that their application may be sanctioned.

In the absence of extra establishment which has been asked for, results in the Northern division generally have been short of the mark. Important works have been hampered and obstructed, such as the record of annual yield, the efficient protection of the forests, and the correct selection and marking of standards in the coupes. But plague accounts for this, and the Commissioner N. D. in forwarding the report for his division says it is not a matter for either surprise or blame that it is a story of somewhat meagre results and still further falling off in revenue. In the Central Division the after effects of famine and continuance of plague combined to sustain the general depression of trade, crippling local industries ; and the necessity of again opening reserved areas to free grazing had a very lowering effect on forest revenue. Timber buyers were unable to secure labour to convey their purchases to the towns owing to plague scare. But apart from financial results, the working of the department was satisfactory, and Mr. Snow, Commissioner of the Central Division, in forwarding the report to Government pays a deserved tribute to Mr. Shuttleworth, who has just retired from charge of the Central Circle on pension. He may be said, writes the Commissioner, to have practically made much of the forest in the Central Circle. His long, loyal and devoted services are quite unique in the history of Bombay Forest administration. The financial results of the Southern Circle like those of the other two were far below average. Mr. Cappel in forwarding Mr. Betham's report places the fact on record that they are even worse than those of its predecessor, which was marked by famine and plague, the latter cause however continuing. A falling off in receipts is attributed to decreased realizations from timber, firewood, sandalwood, grass and minor produce, all largely due to the depression of trade consequent on the prevalence of plague. Sind suffered from very different causes. During last year over twenty thousand acres of forest land were lost by erosion, due to an abnormally high inundation. The bulk of the land was of little actual value, but 2,815 acres of mature timber were included in the loss, which made it greatly felt. The river-god, however, in a sportive mood, gave the Department more than he took away—27,103 acres instead of 20,361. The extra acreage was in return for the timber, but the whole of it is of doubtful value, and certainly not for many years can it produce mature timber even if after a while it may be good pasturage or yield jungle wood of some value. The revenue fell off owing to other causes also, but the Commissioner urges for the consolation of Government that a fall in receipts represents no actual loss as the material still remains, and there is reason to expect that next year will show a great improvement. We trust that expectation may be realised.

WE understand that the decision of Government notified in Friday's "Gazette" to receive unrefined gold at the Bombay Mint has been arrived at with the definite intention of attracting into the treasuries at least a proportion of the gold produced in India which now practically all goes home to the Rothschild's works in England to be refined. In England the custom is to accept gold for refinement at its assay value. The depositor is given back the whole of the gold he tenders, dross only being retained by the refiner in payment for the operation. Bombay Mint will do the same in so far that it will pay at the rate of fifteen rupees per sterling equivalent of pure gold tendered. So long as the rupee stands at sixteen pence, therefore, the Indian Mining Companies will be able to sell their gold in Bombay at practically the same price they previously had to send it at all the way home to obtain. They will therefore be saved freight and insurance, and so long as exchange is at par this should be sufficient to attract the whole of the produce of South Indian gold mines into the Government mint. The amount of crude gold now exported from India being something like one and a-half million sterling annually, this means a great addition to the Government gold reserve now and hereafter, when the coinage of sovereigns commences, a regular source of supply of no little moment. No steps are considered necessary at present to establish refining buildings and machinery in Bombay, but the Government of India are prepared to take this course hereafter whenever the amount of unrefined gold lying in the mints is sufficient to warrant it. It is possible, however, that some of the unrefined gold may have to be sent home to the Secretary of State to prevent his selling Council Bills below par. Since the average crude Indian gold contains an appreciable percentage of silver which Government could coin at a large profit into rupees as soon as it becomes necessary to supplement the supply for issue in exchange for gold, no loss would be made over the establishment and working of refinery, though the latter is necessarily somewhat costly.

THE Indian railway earnings for the quarter ending 30th June last are fifty-three lakhs behind those of the corresponding quarter last year. The Great Indian Peninsula accounts for seventeen lakhs of the deficiency, the Bombay-Baroda eleven lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa nearly eleven lakhs, and the Madras Railway four lakhs. The Bengal and North-West Railway, on the other hand, is ahead by five lakhs, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand by three lakhs.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular were Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Mrs and Miss Bainbridge; Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court ; Brigadier-General G. Henry, officiating in command of the Allahabad District ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. M. Burkitt, of the Allahabad High Court ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Dobbs, Commissary General, Bombay Command ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad ; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S. ; Captain R. B. Low, Aide-de-Camp, to General Sir Robert Low and others.

AN outbreak of kala azar is reported from Fenchugang in South Sylhet.

THERE were one case and one death from cholera in Karachi on the 11th instant.

THERE were 1,162 deaths in India from plague for the week ending 9th July. Of these only 20 occurred outside Bombay Presidency.

THE C. B. has been received in India for Brigadier-General Simpson, Deputy Adjutant-General at Madras, and Surgeon-General Sibthorpe, late with that Government.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Education in India, leaves Simla on the 17th instant on a tour of inspection in the direction of Bombay, Poona and Bangalore.

INFORMATION will in future be furnished to the plague inspecting officers at Jammu and Kohala regarding persons proceeding to Jammu or Kashmir from plague infected areas.

CAPTAIN TIGHE, Political Department, who has recently returned from the Pasteur Institute, has been appointed Political Agent in South Baluchistan, and is on his way to join his appointment.

GENERAL SIR G. LUCK, commanding the Forces in Bengal, proceeded on a tour of Inspection on the 12th, visiting Dehra Dun, Landour, Chakrata and Katbara. He returns to Naini Tal on the 23rd instant.

MR. HARRINGTON, Engineer of the Simla-Kalka Railway, will return Home with final estimates next month. The question whether the line will be of 2 foot or 2 foot 6 inch gauge is still unsettled.

THE rainfall at Cherrapunji during the last week of which there is a record was 27·43 inches, bringing up the total since January to 337·20 inches, as compared with 176·84 inches in the same period of last year.

THE committee appointed for the disposal of pending claims to exchange compensation allowance will assemble at Simla on the 15th instant. It consists of the Financial, Public Works, Military and Home Department Members of Council.

AMONG forthcoming engagements at the United Service Institution it is understood that Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, will lecture on his recent journey through China, and that Colonel Sandbach, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, may give an account of the past year's campaign in the Soudan.

THE scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a revision of the establishment of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates in Bengal includes a large increase in the number of appointments in the lowest grade, the object of the measure being to shorten the term of an officiating officer in that grade.

THE case instituted by the Bank of Madras against its late shroff at Colombo, C. Ramalingham, for the recovery of Rs. 4,24,741 on security and mortgage bonds commenced at Colombo on the 11th instant. The examination of Mr. Dawson, the late Agent of the Bank, lasted a long time but nothing fresh transpired.

THE Government of India having learnt that disinfection is sometimes carried out in an imperfect way owing to want of knowledge of the best methods and principles underlying the process, has drawn up and published a set of simple rules for the guidance of non-professional persons. It is desired that the rules should be widely circulated so that the advice and instructions contained in them be carefully followed.

THE Secretary of State has now definitely agreed to a future organisation for the execution of Military Works on a military basis instead of a departmental as heretofore. There will now be a Commanding Royal Engineer with the General Officer in the district who will be assisted by Garrison Engineers in charge of outstations. The work of the department will be much the same as usual, but the organisation will be entirely altered, and the pay to some extent necessarily re-arranged, as existing grades will disappear.

SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER died at his residence in Bhowanipore on Thursday. Successful as a vakil of the High Court, Sir Romesh Chunder was equally successful as a Judge, and his merits were recognized not only by a knighthood on his retirement in 1892, but by his selection to officiate as Chief Justice in 1886 during the absence on leave of Sir Richard Garth. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in very indifferent health since his retirement and was quite unable latterly to take any part in public affairs. The Chief Justice of Calcutta paid an appropriate tribute to his memory and Mr. J. T. Woodroff, Officiating Advocate-General, spoke on behalf of the Bar.

MAJOR C. C. TOWNSEND, R. A., has been at Jubbulpur for some weeks back in connection with the survey of the ground for the Central Gun Carriage Factory which is to take the place of the three Factories at Fatehgarh, Madras and Bombay, and all the necessary plans are now ready for submission to the Director-General of Ordnance. Major Townsend, by the way, has inquired into the possibility of utilising the Nerbudda Falls to generate electric power for transmission to the Factory nine miles away. There are special difficulties in the way due to the peculiar conformation of the Falls, but these Major Townsend is understood to have overcome, so that the harnessing of the Nerbudda to what will be the biggest "smithy" in India is likely to be realised.

FROM the first forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for the season of 1899 it appears that the total area under jute in the Presidency this year amounts to 1,914,300 acres, which is considerably larger than last year's area, but less than that sown in 1895, 1896 and 1897. The latest returns show that the prospects of the crop are good, though it will probably be slightly below the average for the area sown. Accepting three bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent. crop the gross outturn of the present crop may be roughly estimated at 58 lakhs of bales or about 87 per cent. of the normal outturn. Or taking 16 annas to represent the normal outturn the present crop is estimated at about 14 annas of the normal. The estimate, however, is at the best a rough one.

THE Spanish Government on June 17 presented its Budget Bills to the Chambers with an explanatory memorandum setting forth the national liabilities and the means proposed for meeting them. A small surplus of receipts over expenditure is anticipated for the next year, to be obtained by a reduction of expenditure, the suspension of the sinking fund of various parts of the debt, the reduction of interest on certain classes of bonds, and numerous additions to taxation. A 5 per cent. loan of 300,000,000 pesetas is to be issued. The Finance Minister said Spain had given to the English bondholders a written engagement not to impose any tax on the External Debt, and this could not be ignored, but endeavours would be made to obtain the consent of the bondholders to its relaxation.

COMMENTING on the report of the Government Agri Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for 1898-99, the Punjab Government remarks that the cultivation of all varieties of Egyptian cotton, with the exception of that known as "Abassi," has been discontinued, having proved unsuccessful in the climate of Lahore. The considerably increased outturn of the several varieties of American corn, due to the adoption of an earlier date for sowing, seems to justify the conclusion that April is the most suitable month for sowing it. It is pointed out that the question whether the American grain can ever be recommended for either local or general introduction as an agricultural staple, is not touched upon in the report, and the directors of the gardens are gently reminded that "the ultimate object with which experiments with agricultural staples in these gardens are undertaken should not be lost sight of." The experiments in planting young fruit trees were repeated this year with a greater measure of success than formerly ; but it is held to be too early to pronounce on the success or failure of the system.

MUNICIPAL law in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, writes the "Pioneer", has been none the more intelligible, convenient or useful for being dispersed in several distinct enactments. As now amended and recast the new Municipalities Bill remedies this defect and consolidates the entire municipal law of the Provinces in one comprehensive measure. The report of the Select Committee on the Bill—of which by the way Babu Sri Ram and Pundit Bishambar Nath are the two native members—will be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow, and the Bill will then be submitted to the Government of India in order that its introduction may be sanctioned. This Municipalities Bill is an extremely laborious piece of legislation, and on other accounts also the Legal Remembrancer in these Provinces must just at present find his office no sinecure. The Court of Wards Bill is still on the table, while under the incubator are a new Rent Act and an Act to deal with the evil of land alienation in Oudh. This latter measure will probably be founded on a compromise which, while forbidding absolute alienation, will permit alienation, for life or for a period—a principle for which there is at least this much to be said that it occurred independently to high authorities in the sister province of the Punjab as the only feasible method of attacking a very difficult and intricate problem.

THE resolution by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the Provincial Budget estimates for 1899-1900 is a somewhat gloomy document. The years 1896-97 and 1897-98 each closed with an actual deficit, made good by a special grant from Imperial funds. The revised estimates of 1898-99, on which the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900 were based, showed a probable closing balance of Rs. 2,49,000. Owing, however, mainly to difficulties in the collection of land revenue this estimated balance was converted into an anticipated deficit of Rs. 1,12,000. The Government of India having made a free grant to the Provincial revenues of five lakhs converted the estimated deficit into a balance of Rs. 3,88,000. Later information, however, shows that the accounts are likely to work out even more unfavourably than was anticipated when the Government of India made its grant of five lakhs, and it is now anticipated that the opening balance for 1899-1900 will be only Rs. 1,81,000. The decreases are chiefly under the head of jails, land revenue, and stamps. The rapidity of recovery after the famine appears to have been generally over-estimated, and it is doubtful whether the reductions in the estimates already made with the approval of the Government of India have even yet gone far enough. The receipts from jail manufactures have been low, chiefly owing to the extremely poor physique, consequent on privation, of the majority of the convicts. Excluding civil works, medical, and jails, expenditure has been kept well within contract rates. Civil works are swelled by the inclusion of the balance of the grant of five lakhs referred to above, which will not necessarily be spent on civil works. The estimate under medical includes a provision of Rs. 1,75,000 for plague, an item of expenditure not foreseen when the contract figures were settled. The nett result of the Budget Estimates shows receipts Rs. 89,90,000 ; expenditure Rs. 91,76,000 ; deficit, Rs. 1,86,000, allowing for the opening balance of Rs. 1,81,000, this leaves an estimated deficit of Rs. 5,000. These figures are made up on the assumption that the Rs. 3,88,000 entered as expenditure under civil works will be spent, but the Chief Commissioner says it is almost certain that none of it will be available for expenditure. As already stated, the Budget Estimate for land revenue is probably too sanguine, and while it is impossible to say yet what allowance will have to be made on this account, it is improbable that it will leave a larger sum of the nett grant of Rs. 3,88,000 than it will be necessary to retain towards building up the Provincial balances

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed on Wednesday to Pretoria asking for a copy of the new Franchise proposals and for an explanation of certain clauses therein, and he also suggested a postponement of the Volksraad debate on the new measures.

The Transvaal replied that the debate had already begun, but the Raad would consider any friendly suggestions.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed two clauses of the new Franchise Bill.

JULY 15.

The military commandant of Victoria suggests the organization of a contingent representing combined Australia for service in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

JULY 16.

There is a lull in the situation over the Transvaal question.

It is rumoured that Sir Alfred Milner will take strong action if the Cape Ministry opposes Imperial measures.

Fifteen officers and 213 men of the Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps sailed for the Cape yesterday.

A despatch from Johannesburg, states that a local foundry is casting dynamite mortars.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAPE FLAGSHIP.

JULY 15.

The flagship Doris has left Delagoa Bay.

A later despatch says the flagship Doris which left Delagoa Bay yesterday has sailed for Zanzibar.

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

In his speech at the opening of the Cape Parliament, Sir Alfred Milner merely said that relations with adjoining States and Colonies were friendly.

INDIAN CABLE CHARGES.

A REDUCTION PROBABLE.

JULY 14.

The morning papers publish a letter from Lord Tweeddale, chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, stating that the company has already intimated to the Chambers of Commerce that it is prepared to negociate for a reduction of the Indian rate, and that he, the Chairman, has good reason to believe that negociations with that object will soon be commenced between the India Office and the Company.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAREVITCH.

JULY 15.

The official account of the death of the Czarevitch says that his Imperial Highness died from hemorrhage of the lungs while taking a solitary ride on a motor cycle.

Only a peasant woman was near to tend him in his last moments.

FRENCH CELEBRATIONS ON THE 14TH.

The review of troops in Paris on 14th instant passed off quietly, Major Marchand's soldiers being warmly acclaimed.

President Loubet was received with cheers.

THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

Forty-eight Ceylon estates are offering tea for sale, and much Indian tea is also announced for sale at Monday's auctions.

It is believed that the importers will yield in the dispute over the one pound draft allowance.

The statement that the tea importers are disposed to yield in the present dispute, is declared to be untrue.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

At the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, England has won the Kolhapur Cup, Canada taking second place.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

At the Bisley meeting the Elcho Challenge Shield has been won by England.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIA.

The match between the Australians and Gloucestershire at Bristol resulted in a victory for the Colonials by six wickets.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Lancashire won the match against Derbyshire by 269 runs.

Yorkshire has defeated Warwickshire by ten wickets.

Surrey beat Essex by nine wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—Notts vs. Sussex at Nottingham, and Eton vs. Harrow at Lord's.

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 1st July, arrived here to-day.

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

GOLD RECEIVABLE AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

A notification of importance in the light of the recommendations made by the Currency Commission appears in the *Gazette.* It runs: The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to remove, as regards gold produced at the Indian Mines and tendered at the Bombay Mint by Agents of the Mining Companies, the restriction that it shall be fit for coinage, and to direct that it shall be received at the Mint in the condition in which it had hitherto been shipped for export.

This should prevent a great deal of gold from leaving the country.

EXEMPTION OF DUTY ON IMPORTED MACHINERY.

The Finance Department notify that imported machinery and component parts thereof shall henceforth be duty free, without the restriction hitherto enforced. To escape the duty it must be intended for specified industries.

RULES FOR PACKING OF CONCENTRATED ACIDS.

It is notified that the more stringent rules for packing of concentrated acids consigned by rail will only be enforced where hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric acids are concerned.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF LADY ELIZABETH BABINGTON SMITH.

News has reached Simla of the birth, yesterday, of a daughter to Lady Elizabeth and Mr. Babington Smith, who are now staying with Lord and Lady Elgin at Bromhurst.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major G. V. Kemball, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Simla, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Second-in-Command, West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Ogg, R. A., joins Native mountain Artillery, vice Bruce, on leave.

Colonel Begbie, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside outside India.

Lieutenant Muscroft, 1st Central India Horse, joins the Commissariat Transport Department.

Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Station Staff Officer of the Kohat-Kurrum force being raised to a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, also the reduction of corresponding appointment at Malakand to a Station Staff Officership, first class.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Rawson, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to retire.

The appointment of Public Works' Secretary to the Bengal Government, vacated by Colonel MacArthur, has gone to Mr. De Joscelyne, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, where Major E. C. Spilbury is gazetted to officiate.

Mr. E. C. Trotter is reduced a grade, and gazetted to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Keighley, 6th Bombay Cavalry, and Second-Lieutenants Bruce, 7th Bombay Lancers, and Stockley, 3rd Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

The Government of India have sanctioned the stations of Ajmere and Deoli being placed under command of Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad. Honorary Lieutenant A. P. Fernandez, Bombay, Assistant Surgeon, is permitted to retire.

Messrs. T. W. Dawson, H. Philips, J. F. Vibart, and C. S. Scott are provisionally gazetted Sub-Lieutenants.

INDIAN MARINE.

Sub-Lieutenant A. P. Robinson becomes Assistant Surveyor.

Commander G. S. Hewett is granted one year's furlough.

Lieutenant W. G. Windham is permitted to retire, and Engineer G. Kelly is transferred permanently to the retired list.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

POONA, JULY 16.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the city for the purpose of congratulating Mr. Paranjpe on his recent success in coming out Senior Wrangler. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, presided, and opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the object of the meeting. Dr. Bhandarker next made an eulogistic speech, saying that India by producing such men as Paranjpe, Ranjitsingjee, Bose, and others, was giving evident indications that it was able to achieve something for itself. Neither poverty, nor position, nor religion, they now saw, was a bar to advancement, provided man made a proper use of his faculties and the powers with which he was endowed. England offers him an open field for his own advancement.

Dr. Bhandarker proposed, and Rao Bahadur Patwardhan seconded, the following proposition: "That the citizens offer warmest congratulations to Mr. Paranjpe on his brilliant success, and rejoice that the distinction should have fallen to one of their own townsmen." Rao Bahadur Manker proposed the second resolution, which was supported by Rao Bahadur Jathar: "That this meeting congratulates the staff and authorities of Fergusson College on the success achieved by one of their alumni." Rao Bahadur Pathak proposed the third resolution seconded by Munshi Sheikh Sirdar: "That this meeting respectfully tenders its warm and grateful acknowledgements to the Viceroy for the great interest evinced by him in the intellectual advancement of the people of this country by sending a gracious and congratulatory letter." This was adopted, and it was decided to send it to Mr. Paranjpe and to England.

The meeting terminated with a vote thanks to the Chairman.

GOLF BOGEY COMPETITION.

A Golf Bogey competition of one round, for which Lord Sandhurst offered a prize for ladies and gentlemen, was played off on the Yerrowda links, yesterday. Upwards of 30 competitors entered in the gentlemen's round. Captain Greig won the prize; and Colonel Ross and Lieutenant-Colonel Turner Jones, who tied for second place, won entrance monies. For the Ladies, Miss Muir Mackenzie won the Governor's prize; Mrs. Burnett winning entrance monies.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 59 cases and 41 deaths recorded in the City, yesterday, the total mortality being 64; and in the Cantonment 10 cases and 9 deaths.

To-day's returns show 56 cases and 52 deaths in the City, and 25 cases and 11 deaths in the Cantonment.

The total mortality was 69.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

ON Thursday evening, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, concluded negociations with the Bank of Bengal for the borrowing of a loan of 44 lakhs of rupees at the rate of 97 nett, repayable in 40 years. Had the offer for the loan been invited by public tenders it is extremely doubtful whether such an advantageous result could have been secured, considering the failure the Municipality experienced last year when it publicly called for tenders for a loan of 29 lakhs of rupees. The new loan represents one loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for sewerage, water and other sanitary works; the second instalment of 5 3-4 lakhs, out of a loan of Rs. 15 3-4 lakhs sanctioned for a similar purpose; and Rs. 13 1-4 lakhs, being the first instalment of another similar loan of Rs. 19 1-4 lakhs. The rate of interest on the new loan is, we understand, four per cent.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

IT is notified, under orders of the Government of India, that on and after August 1, 1899, licences for importation (1) of arms taking Government rifle or carbine ammunition, whether of ·303, ·450 or ·577 calibre (2) or ammunition which can be fired, from service rifles or carbines of these calibres will not be granted.

THE following are the Chitral Reliefs, which will probably take place in October:—1 Section No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery from Abbottabad; No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners from Roorkee; 32nd Pioneers from Jhelum; Sections A and B No. 33 Native Field Hospital from Calcutta. They will probably leave Chakdara about the 9th October. The troops relieved will probably be stationed as follows on return to India:—1 Section No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery at Abbottabad; No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee; 29th Punjab Infantry at Peshawar; 39th Garhwal Rifles at Lansdowne, and No. 57 Native Field Hospital at Calcutta, after demobilising at Nowshera.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

ITEMS FROM THE 'VARSITIES.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE county matches at the end of last week provided much exciting play. Middlesex, who had up to their encounter with Notts won all their matches, had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the Midlanders. Notwithstanding that they were set the apparently easy task of scoring only 120 runs in the final innings of the match, they were all dismissed for the meagre score of 67. Two men were responsible for the success of Notts. Shrewsbury batted superbly under the adverse conditions produced by the state of the wicket, and J. Gunn, on the other hand, took the fullest advantage of them when his turn came to bowl. He performed the "hat trick," and in the whole match captured ten wickets very cheaply. The feebleness of the Middlesex batting was rather surprising, and it only goes to prove that it has been principally the wonderful bowling of Trott and Hearne which has enabled the metropolitan county to achieve so much success this season.

Two other astonishing results were the overthrow of Essex and Lancashire by Derbyshire and Somerset respectively. The Essex batsmen made a wretchedly poor effort to avert defeat against Hulme's bowling. Somerset gained her first victory through excellent batting on the part of Mr. S. M. J. Woods and Mr. J. L. Daniell. Mr. Woods has always been a fine batsman, but he has rarely played a better innings than that of 146 which he obtained against the by no means weak Lancashire bowling. Mr. Daniell is a comparatively new player, but he shows great promise, and is a grand field. Tyler's return to the Somerset team meant much in strengthening his county's attack, and his success is very gratifying.

The Cantab XI are not flattering their supporters this year. Sussex gave them another decisive thrashing by ten wickets at Eastbourne last week, their initial score totalling 78! The rain of Monday night may have been a stroke of bad luck for them, but nothing can excuse their very mediocre display with the bat. Save E. P. Penn—who has been given his colours—nobody seemed quite at home with the deliveries of B and and Tate in either innings. Oxford did much better against the same team later in the week at Brighton, some of the Dark Blues batting in very spirited fashion. All save Lee and Stocks got into double figures, whilst Knox (62) and Bosanquet (71) treated the Sussex bowlers with scant respect. As the Lord's match is now right upon us the moral is obvious. Oxford have again proved themselves the more consistent team. We are told continually that the Light Blues are going to astonish the natives at Lord's, but (with Harlitt) always prefer "the known to the unknown." On the season's form Cambridge will have to brisk up tremendously to reverse the 1898 verdict.

This is the opinion of most experts, including several of the Australian and Surrey teams, and they agree. So far, the Cantab combination consists of Jessop (captain), Stogdon, Taylor, Hind, Hawking, Fernie, Winter, ("Old Blues"), Moon, and Penn (seniors). The remaining two places will be filled by either E. N. Wilson, R. N. Baker, N. O. Lee, or S.H. Day. A feature of the season has been the utter failure of the lastnamed Kentish crack to justify his big school and county reputation. For Oxford, Champain (capt.) Foster, Eccles, Bosanquet, Stocks, and Wright ("Old Blues") are pretty sure to play again, and probably E. C. Lee, of last year's team. Then Martyn Knox, Collins, Pilkington, and Hollins have to be reckoned with. I fancy the O.U.A.C. president will stand down this year for divers reasons. Martyn at the wicket, Collins and Pilkington as batsmen, and Knox as a good batsman and bowler alike, can hardly be shunted. Besides, Hollin's services will be required in an athletic capacity against the Americans, and to essay too much is risky.

Term is now over at both Universities albeit intervarsity competition will go on right away to the end of July. On Friday and Saturday next the rival lawn tennis teams meet for their annual tussles at Queen's Club. Oxford will be represented by Messrs. Fussell, Pearson, Wood-Hill, Dudley, Horton, and Hill, and Cambridge by Messrs. Mackay, Day, Waller, Fry, Glenny, and Hudson. As the result of much observation both ways, I am inclined to think Oxford will avenge their 1898 defeats. The representative cycling matches will again be held at Sheen House, but the date is not yet fixed. In the Oxford Trial meeting, H. B. Fitz Herbert—a cousin to the Cambridge athletic crack—proved himself a veritable Triton among the minnows, winning all three events. Moreover, as (in spite of his absence) Oxford thrashed London last week, the Dark Blues' prospects of another victory are uncommonly rosy. We shall see what the Cantabs do in similar fray. By the way, Magdalen College won the final of the Oxford Inter-Collegiate Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup competition last week.

The English Universities' team have now commenced steady work and training. It is not quite settled whether Light and Dark Blues will do their work together. As a matter of fact, it depends upon whether the Cantabs elect to rely upon the services of Jack White again as usual. The Oxonians have always objected to professional trainers, hence they cannot on principle, even indirectly countenance it now. It would be better for the Blues to get fit in company, but if Cambridge insist upon a professional trainer then the Oxonians will train alone. Mr. C. W. Jackson—their training supervisor since 1867—will send them to the breezy Ilsley Downs for a time, and afterwards take them to some seaside place or other which boasts a good track. Everybody hopes the Cantabs will go with them, but of subsequent developments anon.

As far as can be gathered, the teams will be constituted thus:—

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.	HARVARD AND YALE.
100 YARDS.	
C. R. Thomas	F. J. Quinlan
A. H. Hind	E. C. Blount
QUARTER-MILE.	
A. M. Hollins	T. R. Fisher
G. C. Davison	C. F. Luce
HURDLES.	
W. G. Paget-Tomlinson	F. Z. Fox
H. R. Parkes	W. G. Morse
HAMMER.	
J. D. Greenshields	W. A. Boal
L. O. T. Baines	H. J. Brown
HALF-MILE.	
H. E. Graham	T. E. Burke
C. E. Struben	J. P. Adams
LONG JUMP.	
G. C. Vassall	Not yet selected.
F. H. Jones	
HIGH JUMP.	
H. S. Adair	A. N. Rice
E. V. Brooke	E. C. Waller
ONE MILE.	
A. Hunter	C. B. Spitzer
A. L. Danson	H. P. Smith
THREE MILES.	
H. W. Workman	H. W. Foote
R. B. Arnold	and two others.
E. A. Dawson	

Both teams will have reserves in strict training and the full (official) lists of competitors will be issued as soon as may be.

Recent negotiations affecting fifth-year men who were actually in residence at the time of challenging are favourable. As I expected, reasonable latitude in this direction is to be allowed, which assures the competition of T. E. Burke (America) and A. L. Danson (Oxford), &c. G. W. Orton (Canada), holder of the A.A.A. Steeplechase Championship, is in training at Oxford, and—by the way—going great guns already. He has reeled off a mile in 4min. 21sec. and is, if anything, faster all round than last year. He seems to think the issue of the big fight on July 22 will depend upon which team wins the "Hundred," and anticipates a tremendous tussle. Several of the Oxford and Cambridge cracks are going very strongly thus early, notably G. C. Vassal and H. R. Parkes (amateur hurdle champion). A few details concerning both may interest many at this stage.

Gilbert Vassall hails from Charterhouse, and is one of the best all-round sportsmen in England. After a series of doughty deeds at school in athletics, football, &c., he went up to Oriel (Oxford) in 1896. Signalising his arrival by getting into the Association team at the first time of asking, he also partnered C.B. Fry in the Long Jump at Queen's Club. Subsequently he developed great ability at sprinting, high-jumping, and long-jumping, being victorious in the last-named direction in both 1898 and 1899. His winning jump last March was 23ft. 3in., and it is quite on the cards that he will exceed this on July 22. Vassall is an ex-president of both the Oxford University Athletic Club and the Association Football Club. H. R. Parkes was educated at Uppingham, and matriculated at Christ Church (Oxford) in October, 1896. He got his half-Blue in the following term, maintained it in 1898, and—general surprise—won the Amateur Champion Hurdle Race at Stamford Bridge in the grand time of 16sec. Last March he succumbed to Paget-Tomlinson (Cambridge) in the inter-'varsity hurdles by inches only—after a sensational finish—the time being officially given as evens again. Good as the American hurdlers undoubtedly are they will find foemen worthy their steel in Parkes and confrere. They are generally recognised as the two fastest hurdlers in the country just now.

Although the entries for the Amateur Athletic Championships do not contrast very favourably with those of last year, there are no grounds for fear regarding the sport. Even last year we had no sprinters of the class of Bradley or Downer, nor yet a hurdler to equal Shaw or even Dan Bulger, the ex-Irish champion, and yet both R. W. Wadsley and C. R. Thomas have been credited with doing "evens." The Southern champion failed to beat little Ap Morgan, at Stamford Bridge last July, whilst Thomas was unfortunate enough to run up against F. W. Cooper in the first heat, otherwise I think he would have been second to Cooper in the final. Morgan has not run in public this season. All the same, he has a knack of turning up at the Championships, and creating a surprise. Cooper, as the holder, will be entered, but I hear from a reliable source that he will undergo the ordeal of an objection should he win. On this season's form Wadsley should hold him safe, and the stalwart Southerner will fight out the issue with Thomas and Jupp.

H. Welsh, the champion, and W. E. Lutyens are expected to meet again in the mile; but, seeing that A. Hunter, Trinity, Cambridge, is running in far better form than when he ran second to A. L. Danson last year in 4min. 25 4-5sec, the Scotchman may expect the greatest danger from Hunter. With A. E. Relf, the plucky half-miler, hors de combat Hunter may, however, reserve himself for the Half-mile, in which both A. E. Tysoe and H. Cullum, the Welshman, should run prominently although Hugh Welsh may win the double if the interval between each event is at all reasonable.

The Four Miles Flat looks a certainly for last year's winner, C. Bennett, of the Finchley Harriers. On this season's form there is no one able to make the holder gallop fast enough to keep himself warm, and great runner that J. T. Rimmer, of Southport, is, the Northerner will have to play second fiddle if he throws down the gauntlet on Saturday. Rimmer, however, may reserve himself for the Four Miles Scratch Race at Castleford the following Monday. Bennett's time at Southport a little over a fortnight ago was 19min, 46sec. accomplished without being asked to exert himself. He should improve upon these figures if the track on the time-honoured Molineux Ground is in anything like decent order. W. J. Sturgess is expected to defend his title in the Four Miles Walk, and although several of the "Poly" boys have improved since last season Sturgess is still "cock o' the walk." G. W. Orton a member of the New York A. C. who won the Steeplechase last season in such easy style, arrived from Canada last week. He went to Glasgow, and called upon Mr. W. Maley, who accompanied the Canadian to Celtic Park enclosure, Orton seizing the opportunity for a "pipe-opener." He is a confident of again winning the Steeplechase, and unless he has "gone off" since last year he will have as easy a journey at Wolverhampton as he had at Stamford Bridge.

Not many years ago rifles of large calibre were considered essential to the successful pursuit of such big game as elephants, rhinos, and buffaloes. It was considered that a comparatively light bullet would not avil to check them in circumstances when the safety of the hunter required that his weapon should deal out a crushing blow—that, in short, it should possess great "stopping" power. The 8-bores and 10-bores which were commonly employed possessed many disadvantages. They were heavy and cumbrous to carry, the recoil was excesive, and the black powder with which they were loaded often obscured the aim for a second shot, and that at critical junctures. Often in the diary of a hunter of big game one comes across such passages as "Springing aside to clear out of the smoke," or "the smoke hung so thickly in the bush that I had no chance of a second shot." These troubles are in a fair way of being remedied by the nitro powders, which are fast superseding the old black powder, and by the small-bore rifles which are rapidly becoming popular. A few years ago rifles of less diameter than ·450 were rarely employed by deerstalkers in the Highlands. The ·303 bore is now largely used, and has been found at once accurate and deadly, not only against Scotch red deer, but in the case of dangerous big game. It seems astonishing that it should be possible to stop rhinos or buffaloes with a weapon that looks more suitable for rook-shooting, and though the feat has been accomplised, few men will care to trust their lives to such toy-like rifles. The ·450 and ·500 bores are, however, perfectly reliable, especially when loaded with nitro compounds adapted to their build.

With the exception of hand-reared pheasants, recent reports in regard to all varieties of game are satisfactory. The epidemic disease among young pheasants seems to be both widespread and virulent, and in many districts a marked decrease must be expected in the size of the bags next autumn. The artificial rearing of pheasants has been overdone, and intelligent keepers are beginning to understand that in order to succeed on a large scale a considerable extent of ground must be at their disposal. It is satisfactory to know that disease is practically absent, and that the birds are progressing favourably.

Although on the great majority of rivers trout fishing, that is for yellow trout, is of little account during the month of July, there are many lakes both in Scotland and Ireland—a few also in Wales—which afford capital sport at that time. Most anglers prefer the varied chances of stream-fishing to the somewhat monotonous process of perpetually casting a broad sheet of water, one part of which to the unobservant eye, is as likely to reward their efforts as another. Yet in lake-fishing there is considerable fascination for those who thoroughly understand its methods. It is, too, a most restful pursuit, and is often carried on among scenes of rare and picturesque beauty. For the townsman whose health is impaired by hard work and business worries a month's fishing on a Highland loch offers an almost certain means of recuperation. He must be thoroughly keen and the sport must be fairly good; when these conditions are fulfilled the bracing Highland air, combined with the interest of fishing, will do him more good than all the doctors' drugs. A few suggestion on loch fishing may be found useful by those when opportunities in this respect have been limited. It is usual, as it is also the best plan, to allow the boat to drift broadside to the wind and waves, the rower's duty consisting merely in keeping the boat at the correct distance from the shore. In this matter the depth of the water will usually be found a safe guide. On a clear day you should be able to see the bottom by peering down over the gunwale, for as a rule the trout lie between the deeps and the shallows, and if the boat is too far out your best skill may be exerted in vain. As regards the rate of drifting the average boatman, not wishing to take more trouble than is absolutely necessary, is exceedingly careless. He considers that the greater part of his task is accomplished when he has rowed you to the fishing grounds, and looks on the "drift" as a period of repose. If the wind be light you will find yourself casting practically over the same water for minutes together; in a strong breeze, on the other hand, the boat will pass to rapidly over the water to enable you to do it justice. In the former case the boat should be turned with the stern pointing in the direction you wish to go when by backing water it can be urged slowly along. There are various methods of checking the drift of a boat in a strong breeze. A simple and efficient plan is to hang over the side to leeward a sack containing stones; with a little practice one soon learns the weight required for varying degrees of wind. The sack should be securely fastened on either side of the mouth to stout cords, which should be fixed to the thwarts, one astern and the other towards the bow. If a large fish is hooked in rough water, the boat should be at once turned head to wind, and it may be necessary to row ashore and play it from *terra firma.*

SIMLA IN THE WET SEASON.

GAIETIES AND RELAXATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

THE rains this year are particularly obnoxious and wet. Already we have had six inches more than our share, though a statement of moisture in inches always seems to me singularly inadequate and unconvincing. Green mould we fortunately do not get in inches, otherwise that would be a much more graphic standard to measure Himalayan humidity with. We live in a constant struggle to practise the new fresh air theories in all their rigour and yet keep out the damp. It is quite impossible, you must admit the damp, and try to think it is good for you. Great puffs of cloud come sailing into the open window of bed and dressing room, through which the lamp shines feebly as it does in a November fog in London. It is a serious question whether fresh air should not be sacrificed for the quarter of an hour before dinner to one's evening shirt polished as it is with expense no object by the dhobie at an extra cost of six annas. It is possible after all to go too far in pursuit of the ideal, even the ideal quantity of oxygen. Bar the monsoon out at intimate moments as you will however, it is with you all the rest of the day, and when you are not looking, it gets into the almirahs and the chests of drawers and the beds. To finish up a moist and weary day between cold and clammy sheets is to know all the miseries of the season and to acquire rheumatism as well. A small fortune awaits the inventor of a cheap and convenient bed-drier. The rubber hot-water bottle one regards at this time of year with aversion. It might leak, and so add instead of subtract from the prevailing moisture.

Some slight ameliorations there are which may be, mentioned. The children are looking well—rosy, as they do in Darjiling, where, on a fine day, you are never quite sure that it is raining. In the early part of the season for some reason our babies can't compete in the matter of colour with the infant crop of many other places. But they take to this weather like young ducks. The gardens are also getting enough water for the first time this year—no more grudging mussacks. Of course they are complaining, like ourselves. The lilies which are just coming on have had scarcely a fine day to show themselves, the pansies have long retired in disorder, the zinnias find it too wet for any use, and display the merest buttons to say that it is July. Only the hydrangeas are splendid still and the rose bushes are proclaiming that if no canker overtakes their efforts, they will have something more to say when the "bursat" is over. On the khud sides the dahlias are opening their eyes, valiant monsooners these who flourish the more, the more they are pelted. The fruits of the season are also with us; they are cultivated apparently in small baskets which streaming coolies bring to the verandah. Apples very luscious and red, plums large pink and green, American blackberries, an excellent excuse for sugar and cream—we can now afford to reject with scorn your yellow mango, in fact the mango has descended to the lower classes, the telegraph peon sucks it on his round, and the small heaps of bare stones indicate spots where circles of coolies have been enjoying themselves. For that matter you scorn it yourselves by this time—I remember that mangoes always used to become stale and unprofitable by mid-July.

Gaieties—these unfailing Simla gaieties—seem to be going stronger than ever, as if in determined protest to the weather. The second Barnes Court dance is just over. It was as enjoyable as the first one, and the first was the pleasantest dance of the year so far. One always tastes that essence of hospitality at Barnes Court which is so apt to be absent from official entertainments on a large scale. The place has the look of an English country house, and its distinguished host and hostess make one feel that to them the occasion is a pleasure also and not a mere perfunctory duty of the less important kind—which just makes all the difference. A large share of the credit undoubtedly also belongs to Captain Annesley, who is invariably quoted as filling the somewhat trying and difficult role of A. D. C. with quite ideal spirit and courtesy. What the Simla stage would do without Captain Annesley, by the way, is hard to imagine. He has an admirable talent for comedy, and helps to "lift" many a performance to a vote of success. The theatre was crowded on Monday and Tuesday afternoon to see Mr. Irvine's commedietta, "Rupees 1,000," a very amusing little farce, which shows the "Subaltern's" turn for comic dialogue to be better than his notion of construction or cohesion in dramatic work. The plot was a sufficiently tangled thread to introduce five characters—a globe-trotting member of a commission to abolish tea, an Indian racing civilian, his wife, and niece, and a swagger young man of the super-military order. As farcial studies of character each of these was admirable, the action of the piece was brisk, and the situations sufficiently absurd. It indicated that with hard work and discipline its clever author should produce a success before more critical audiences than the friendly lot who gather together out of the rain to be amused after office in Simla. The parts were taken by Mrs. Flood Murray, as the civilian's wife, who acted with much vivacity, Miss Goldney, his niece, who looked very pretty in her part, Major Coape Smith, who scored a distinct success as the military lover, Captain A. H. Swiney as the racing husband, and Captain Shea as the Commission-wallah. We are really a lively lot up here; in spite of the too constant humidity, we amuse ourselves very well.

The actual date of the departure of the offices to Calcutta has not yet been announced, but it seems to be now pretty certain that the move will be much considerably earlier than last year, the 1st November being talked of as about the time. This would be about a fortnight after Lord Curzon is expected to start on his autumn tour. Until it is settled, however, whether his Excellency undertakes the usual Rajputana-Berar-Mysore round, or goes elsewhere, such expectations can only be surmise. Definite information on the subject is awaited with a good deal of interest as not only do the tours of other officials hinge on that of his Excellency, but arrangements have to be made for taking houses in Calcutta, and the weighty question of whether the memsahib goes home this year to the children, or stays up in Simla for the winter, frequently depends upon it too. The question of the new buildings for the civil secretariat in Simla is still being looked into. There seem to be in all four that would do. These include that where Fontainblean now stands, which is conveniently near to the other secretariates, though perhaps a little small and difficult of lighting on the north side; the Kennedy House estate, which is also within easy reach and well suited so far as situation and aspect are concerned; the Peterhoff estate, which is already the property of Government, and conveniently placed near to Viceregal Lodge and the Foreign Office, with plenty of room in all directions—the only drawback to it being that it is perhaps a little far from the military secretariat; while lastly there is the Bantony estate, which has the advantage of proximity to the Post and Telegraph offices, though it is somewhat of a climb from the other secretariates. Any of the above would do very well, however, and there are no doubt others that are also suitable.

Amongst investigations which are quietly proceeding in Simla, not the least interesting is that with which the name of Mr. Grierson has long been associated. I refer to the systematic inquiry into the vernacular languages of India. This has now been progressing steadily for several years, and a mass of information is accumulating that is already beginning to yield results of very great philological interest. Mr. Grierson, for instance, has been able to trace the two great floods of Aryan-invasion from Central Asia which swept through the passes of the North-West frontier in the dawn of history; the Kurus forcing themselves like a wedge into the midst of previously established Panchala empire and driving the latter asunder, after the great fight on the plain of Panipat, which has again and again in succeeding ages been the battlefield that has decided the possession of the rich plains of Hindostan. As the result, to this day, the languages in the broken country alike northwards and southwards of the central area show signs of earlier origin than those in the middle, and explanation is found of a distribution that would otherwise be incomprehensible. It is not only in domains of theory that advance is being made, numerous instances having occurred in which the Linguistic Survey has been the means of tracing the origin of hitherto unplaced tribes.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

CONSIDERABLE interest was manifested in this annual match, which took place on Saturday. The Parsees won the toss, and took first innings on a fast and true wicket. Kanga and Mody were the first pair of batsmen, Baker sending down the first over, off which both men made singles. Cheetham bowled from the Gymkhana end, and Kanga got him away twice. The first hits of importance were a drive by the latter off Baker, and the same batsman made a beautiful late cut off Cheetham, the ball going to the boundary. Slow cricket followed, and then Kanga was beaten by a yorker from Cheetham, but the ball just missed the wicket. The batsman from the succeeding ball had a let off at square leg, Rogers, the fieldsman, having the sun directly in his eyes, but the catch was not an easy one. Thirty runs were hoisted as the result of three-quarters of an hour's play, this total being reached with a fine off drive by Mody from Baker's bowling. The same batsman deserved the applause which greeted a late cut to the boundary, while Kanga severely punished Baker's next over, cutting, driving and hitting him to leg, the over realising twelve runs. This brought on Rogers, whose first over was a maiden, but Kanga subsequently made two excellent drives off both bowlers, the ball travelling to the boundary. Jardine superseded Cheetham, and immediately afterwards Kanga had a narrow escape. He struck out to drive Rogers, mis-timed the ball, which just dropped over point's head. Cricket at this juncture was very slow, the tedium of watching being only relieved by observing a number of short runs. The wicket also seemed to be getting more difficult, Rogers, who bowled at a good length, apparently getting a lot of work on the ball. Mody with a lofty cut sent up 70, and Kanga again made a wretched stroke on the off side. It was a chance but extremely difficult, and if Cheetham could have added three inches to his stature the batsman's career would have closed; as it was he barely touched the ball with the tips of his fingers. Four runs latter he missed a straight delivery from Jardine and retired for a useful 27. His innings was not devoid of merit, and at the commencement his cricket was of a high order. Belgaumwalla followed, but fortune did not favour the Englishmen, as in the next over Rogers beat Mody, the ball just going over the top of the wicket. The new batsman sent up 80 with a very stylish hit on the leg side, but neither took any liberties with Rogers, whose first seven overs only cost 12 runs. Mody had another narrow escape, this time at the hand of Jardine, whose delivery he completely mistimed. It just missed the stumps, evidently to the surprise of Stephens who made no attempt to gather it. With the aid of a one-handed cut over third man's head by Belgaum 90 was hoisted; and as the century was soon afterwards reached Baker resumed the attack at his original end, while Cheetham also went on again. A couple of maiden overs were sent down, and with the score unaltered Mody was beautifully taken low down by Back, who was fielding on the boundary. The outgoing batsman's 44 was a sound contribution, and with the exception of a few hits he made the ball travel along the ground. His off drives and late cuts were cleanly taken, and until towards the close of his innings he seemed at home with the bowling. Kharas came next, but Belgaum monopolised the bowling, while he cut successive balls from Cheetham for seven, and in Baker's next over he sent him past point to the boundary—a very pretty stroke. Kharas shaped very badly at Cheetham, who in one over, by judiciously varying his deliveries, got his wicket. Bottlewalla then became associated with Belgaum, but the latter had to retire almost directly, l-b-w to Cheetham. Belgaum is a left-handed batsman, playing a straight free bat. He has scored consistently well for the second team this season, and his performance certainly justified his trial. His score of 32 was the result of careful but withal attractive cricket. Vicaji next partnered Bottlewalla, but both were utterly at sea with Cheetham's bowling, who now that the wicket was deteriorating, made the ball do great things. Vicaji should have been easily stumped in the same over, but Stephens failed to gather the ball. The runs came principally off Baker, and Vicaji celebrated a survival for l-b-w by Cheetham by driving him to the off-boundary. Capital play on the off side by both batsmen sent up 130, when Rogers took the ball from Baker. Bottlewalla got his leg in front of Rogers first ball and had to retire, the score reading 135-5-13. Chotia and Naigaum both fell victims to Cheetham, the latter being bowled with a leg break. Mehta's scalp was also hung at Cheetham's girdle, and Davur should have been stumped off the same trundler from the first ball he received. The following over he was easily caught and bowled by Cheetham, and with the total at 155 the Parsees declared their innings at an end, it having lasted nearly three hours. The most successful bowler was Cheetham, who took six for 54 runs. He bowled with great judgment, and towards the end of the game he completely puzzled the batsmen. Rogers bowled well—much better than the result he achieved.

When the game was restarted there was one and a half hour left for play, and there seemed great probabilities of a draw taking place. Tomkins and Back were the first pair of batsmen, opposing the deliveries of Mehta and Davur. The former bowled first, and during his first two overs sent down a lot of balls uncommonly near Tomkins' off stump. The game started quietly, Back making the first hit to the boundary off Davur. An unfortunate incident then took place, with the result that Back was run out. Tomkins hit a ball hard to mid-off, but Chotia missed the catch. Back started to run, but half way up the pitch his partner refused to go and before he could return Davur put down the wicket. The run could easily have been made, and it is extremely probable that but for this misfortune the Gymkhana would have made a creditable draw, the batsman playing the bowling with easy confidence. Jardine followed, and his first stroke—a cut past point—went to the boundary. The aspect of affairs brightened up, Jardine playing very fine cricket. At 21 he lost Tomkins, who failed to get under a leg ball from Davur, and was easily taken by Mody. Then came a series of disasters, Kendall, who followed, being neatly taken by Ment. in the slips from the first ball he received. Brooks came next, but had the mortification of seeing Jardine bowled with a good length ball by Mehta. Four wickets were down for 21 runs, and it was hoped with the advent of Nigel Jones the score would advance. He made a very good hit on the off side, the ball going past point to the boundary, but his innings was terminated by the next ball, which he loftily drove to the on, Vicaji taking it almost on the boundary line. Cheetham followed in the procession to the wicket, and after scoring two, he had the good fortune to be missed by Kharas at mid-off. The two men, however, kept up their ends, and if the cricket was slow the bowling also was good. Brooks was taken by Naigaumwalla at extra cover, and although he only contributed three runs he played with care and skill. The total was 31 when Stephens joined Cheetham, who got Mehta through the slips for five (four for an overthrow), cutting the succeeding ball to the tents. Forty was recorded on the telegraph, and Cheetham awoke enthusiasm by hitting Davur for six in one over, his partner, in the meantime, remaining content to play with caution. Cheetham had the satisfaction of raising the score to 50, when he ran out to Davur and was stumped. The partnership realised 19 runs, but with forty minutes to play and seven men out to avert defeat seemed almost an impossibility, victory, of course, being out of the question. Aitken was the new comer, and he at once settled down. Davur's bowling seemed suited to his style, and by means of two boundary hits both past point—sixty runs were registered. Stephens played quietly, occasionally making a single, but the runs came chiefly from Aitken's bat. The total mounted slowly, but with 70 up Chinoy went on for Mehta. This change proved successful, Stephens failings, to stop one from the bowler. When Baker went in there was still 25 minutes left for play, and the chances of a draw—never great—were considerably minimised when Baker had to retire l-b-w, five minutes later. Rogers, the last man, then partnered Aitken, and while they batted with care, the Parsees were equally alive to the exigencies of the situation and bowled and fielded with praiseworthy smartness. The defence was sound, the batsmen

caring less about making runs than playing out time. Ninety went up at ten minutes to six, but as the bowlers could not get past the defence Kharas went on on for Davar five minutes later. The excitement was great and it grew in intensity as the minutes rolled on, but surely time never passed so slowly! The light also was getting bad, it being obvious the batsmen were watching the ball with difficulty. However, Kharas got one passed Aitken, and almost at the same moment as the bell rang for time the ball hit the wicket. Truly an unfortunate ending! Aitken and Rogers came in for an enthusiastic reception, while naturally the winners were extravagantly jubilant.

The Parsees fielded smartly, but those members of the team who are sufficiently careless of good style as to stop the ball with their feet instead of with their hands should be checked. They batted well, and it was a noteworthy feature that those batsmen, who made runs, invariably made the ball travel along the ground. The wicket keeper knew his work, but he appears to often put the wicket down on the off chance of a favourable answer. On the play, they deserved to win; though it is open to doubt whether their captain was not at fault in batting too long and not changing the bowling at Davur's end before he ordered the substitution. The Gymkhana ought certainly to have made a draw, and if Back had not been run out in the initial stages of the innings the game would have ended thus. Aitken deserves praise for batting so confidently under such trying circumstances, and he was unlucky to be bowled by the last ball of the match. Scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr D D Kanga b Jardine	27
Mr D E Mody, c Back, b Baker	41
Mr H Beigaumwalla, l-b-w, Cheetham	32
Mr K K Kharas, c and b Cheetham	1
Mr F C Bottewalla, l-b-w Rogers	13
Mr S F Vicajee, not out	18
Mr A Chotta, b Cheetham	4
Mr Naigaumwalla, b Cheetham	2
Mr A H Metha, b Cheetham	0
Mr P H Davur, c and b Cheetham	6
Mr N Chinoy, to bat	
Extras	16
Total (for 9 wkts.)	155

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lt Back, R N, run out	5
Capt Tomkins, R A, c Mody, b Davur	4
Mr M R Jardine, b Metha	12
Capt Kendall, R A, c Metha, b Davur	0
Mr J C Brooks, c Naigaumwalla, b Metha	3
Mr M Nigel-Jones, c Vicajee, b Davur	4
Mr H Cheetham, st Kanga, b Davur	20
Mr B J B Stephens, b Chinoy	6
Capt Aitken, b Kharas	5
Mr C N Baker, l-b-w Chinoy	1
Capt Rogers, not out	5
Extras	2
Total	97

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The Presidency match against the Parsee cricketers is beginning to engage attention, and already Captains A. P. Douglas and Greig and Messrs. Cheetham and Jardine have been definitely selected to represent the Europeans. It is more than likely Mr. Bond and Captain Usborne will be chosen. The Parsees will have a test match, which takes place on Saturday and Sunday next, the result of which will enable the Selection Committee to make their decisions.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

A two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and Chenoy's XI commenced yesterday in the Gymkhana Club. The match resulted in a win by the Poona Gymkhana by one innings and 94 runs. The following are the complete scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Capt Greag, c Guzdar, b Bharucha	6
Capt Braddell, b Kaka	12
Mr Bund, c Merbomji, b Kaka	121
Major King, b Bharucha	9
Mr Deas, b Report r	66
Mr Bowen, c Merhomji, b Bharucha	13
Mr Brogan, c Chinoy, b Sorabji	0
Capt Usborne, b Bharucha	40
Major Martin, b Sorabji	6
Major Bersford, c Kaka, b Bharucha	20
Capt Betham, not out	2
Extras	19
Total	314

* Runs for each wicket :—1 for 11, 2 for 19, 3 for 38, 4 for 182, 5 for 228, 6 for 236, 7 for 266, 8 for 290, 9 for 296, 10 for 314.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Guzdar	7	25	1	0
S Kaka	25	65	4	2
Bharucha	37	64	12	4
M J Chinoy	2	7	0	0
B Sorabjee	19	77	4	2
Reporter	14	38	1	1
Merhomji	9	19	2	1

MR. CHENOY'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E R Guzdar, l-b-w, b Greig	19	st Usbourne, b Greig	2
N Colabawalla, c Martin, b Greig	0	b Deas	9
N S Mehta, c Brogan, b Greig	12	b Greig	24
M J Chinoy, b Greig	2	b Deas	7
Merbomjee, c Greig, b Deas	4	b Deas	5
R M Reporter, c and b Greig	21	c Beresford, b Greig	12
B Sorabjee b Greig	13	c Martin, b Bond	31
P J Chenoy, c Greig, b Deas	5	b Deas	5
S M Kaka, c Martin, b Greig	22	c and b Greig	4
P Kerrawalla, b Greig	6	c Greig, b Deas	0
N R Bharucha, not out	1	not out	3
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	105	Total	144

Runs for each wicket.—1 for 0, 2 for 19, 3 for 25, 4 for 26, 5 for 40, 6 for 55, 7 for 61, 8 for 75, 9 for 81, and 10 for 105. — 1 for 11, 2 for 27, 3 for 45, 4 for 45, 5 for 56, 6 for 70, 7 for 101, 8 for 111, 9 for 111, and 10 for 11.4

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Deas*	21	49	6	2	22.1	46	6	5
Greig	21	47	4	8	18	52	4	4
Bond	1	9	0	0	3	4	0	1

* Bowled one no ball.

CRICKET AT DEESA.

NORFOLKS vs. THE TELEGRAPH.

AN interesting match was played on Saturday, the 8th instant, between the above two teams, which resulted in an easy win for the Telegraph. In the first innings the Telegraph scored 96 runs, Naidoo and Wallace being the only two who put in double figures 36 and 18 respectively. The Norfolks ran up a score of 83. Lieut. Turner, Sergt.-Major Jones, and Private Welford contributed 18, 11 and 17 respectively. The bowling of Victor D'Souza was excellent and proved very effective, taking 5 wickets for 24 runs. The second innings was a glorious one for the Telegraph. A.G. Moore, the champion bat of the Telegraph, played a grand innings of 78, whilst Victor D'Souza in his accomplished style ran up a score of 72 runs, and would have done still more, but the Telegraph Captain thought it advisable to close the innings for fear of the match being declared drawn. Sergt. Appleton was the only one who put in double figures for the Norfolks. He played a very steady game of 41.

NORFOLKS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jones, retired (hurt)	11	Benn (Jones) c Walker b Moore	1
Welford, b D'Souza	17	Grieves (Welford) b Behram	5
Appleton, c Walker, b D'Souza	10	c T C Hill b Behram	41
Anderson, b T C Hill	8	c Walker, b Moore	1
Evere., b D'Souza	0	b T C Hill	3
Palmer, c Moore, b T C Hill	6	b Naidoo	4
Hastings, b D'Souza	2	b T C Hill	1
Lt Turner, run out	18	c and b T C Hill	2
Billingham, c Naidoo, b D'Souza	0	c Moore, b D'Souza	0
Durant, c T C Hill, b Naidoo	4	b Behram	1
Churchman, not out	0	c Walker, b Naidoo	4
Extras	8	Extras	8
Total	83	Total	71

TELEGRAPH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J C Murphy, c Billingham, b Jones	5	b Appleton	4
T J Hill, b Jones	9	not out	9
A G Moore, b Anderson	6	b Palmer	78
R Naidoo, run out	36	c Hastings, b Turner	8
G Wallace, b Jones	18	run out	6
Behram, c and b Anderson	3	Did not bat.	
D'Souza Victor, b Anderson	8	not out	72
T C Hill, c Anderson	7	b Turner	1
S Walker, b Jones	2	Did not bat.	
Isaac, not out	0	(Innings declared closed).	
A Game, b Jones	0		
Extras	2	Extras	0
Total	96	Total	178

MHOW GYMKHANA vs. R. M. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Played at Mhow, on Thursday, the 13th July 1899, and resulted in an easy win for the Gymkhana by 87 runs, due to a magnificent score of 83 "not out" by the popular Hony. Secy. of the Cricket, Mr. Macdonald Scores :—

MHOW GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Mr R Macdonald, not out	83
Mr W H White, b Inward	3
Mr L J Lipsett, b Inward, b Adams	10
Mr H R Hopwood, b Adams	12
Mr P E Raven, c Laker, b Inward	6
Corpl Plunkett, b Gokal	13
Mr A V Farr, b D'Souza	7
Mr H G Martin, b D'Souza	2
Mr C P Lardon, b D'Souza	0
Capt N F Gordon, b Inward	4
Mr A H Morse, b Adams	12
Extras	18
Total	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Inward	105	50	5	3
Mr Gokal	50	42	0	1
Mr Adam	47	21	3	3
Mr D'Souza	45	37	0	3
Mr Hendricks	15	15	0	0

R. M. VOL. RIFLES C. C.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr J Laker, b Raven	0	b White	3
Mr F Dracott, c Raven, b White	3	b Plunkett	3
Mr F Lillywhite, b White	0	not out	11
Mr W Inward, b Raven	21	c Lipsett, b Plunkett	32
Mr F Hendricks, b White	7	b White	68
Capt F Addis, not out	33	b White	0
Mr A D'Souza, l-b-w Raven	6	St Martin, b Raven	14
Mr Pavri, c White, b Raven	0	not out	0
Mr S Kearsey, b White	3	to bat	
Mr Gokal, b Plunkett	3	b Lipsett	5
Mr G G Adam, b White	7	to bat	
Extras	0	Extra	1
Total	83	Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Raven	65	36	1	4
Mr White	50	37	0	5
Corpl Plunkett	15	10	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND ELEVEN vs. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A match between the above elevens was played on the B. V. A. ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the bomsters by 72 runs. Kelly, of the B. V. A., put together a useful score of 41 runs, and F. Hogan (21) and Herbert (13) also assisted to raise the score to 115. The Gymkhana innings was a poor display, and at the fall of the ninth wicket, the score stood at 18. Gray and Bice put on 26 runs, the innings closing for a total of 43 runs. Herbert, bowling for the B. V. A., took 6 wickets for 28 runs, and Hogan 4 for 16 runs. Scores are :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.

Gunner Kelly, b Mackay	41
Gunner Hogan, c Truman, b Mackay	9
Gunner Higgins, c Mackay, b Truman	5
Gunner Monohan, l-b-w, b DuBoulay	2
Gunner Herbert, c Gray, b Skene	13
Gunner Cole, b Skene	0
Bombardier Martin	0
Gunner Wise, c Skene, b Mackay	0
Gunner F Greene, c Skene, b Truman	21
Gunner R Greene, b Truman	2
Sergeant Zurhorst, stumped	0
Extras	14
Total	115

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Captain Holland, b Herbert	6
Mr Truman, c Cole, b Herbert	2
Mr DuBoulay, b Hogan	0
Mr McCausland, c and b Hogan	0
Mr Mackay, c Cole, b Herbert	3
Mr Muirhead, b Herbert	0
Mr Skene, b Herbert	2
Mr Beville, c Cole, b Herbert	0
Mr Gray, c Greene, b Hogan	18
Captain Lock, c Kelly, b Hogan	0
Mr Bice, not out	7
Extras	4
Total	43

B. B. AND C. I. R. C. C. vs. ELPHINSTONE CLUB C. C.

A match between the above teams was played on the Cooperage on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

1st Innings.

Mr H D Kanga, c Colabawalla, b Patel	1
Mr J Barucha, c Bhanda, b Patel	26
Mr J Poncha, c Patel, b Bhanda	1
Mr Vakaria, c Colabawalla, b Patel	0
Mr Langrana, b Patel	0
Mr K P Lala, l-b-w Bhanda	4
Mr Fochkhana, c Smith, b Patel	9
Mr Driver, not out	21
Mr Ayreton, b Bhanda	5
Mr Mehta, b Bhanda	0
Mr D P Servai, b Patel	5
Extras	1
Total	83

B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr Smith, c and b Pochkhana	3
Mr Colabawalla, st Kanga, b Driver	6
Mr Patel, c Barucha, b Driver	15
Mr Radcliffe, st Kanga, b Driver	0
Mr H E Harrington, b Pochkhana	2
Mr Bhanda, not out	12
Mr Robinson, b Poncha	3
Mr W H Peyton, b Driver	8
Mr Thorpe } Did not bat.	
Mr Irvine }	
Extras	4
Total	53

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA B TEAM v. S. TELEGRAPH.

A LARGE gathering of spectators witnessed this game, which was favoured with fine weather, though, a cross-wind rendered accurate play very difficult. The Gymkhana defended the Bandstand end during the initial half, and scored a goal. The Telegraph, more aggressive in the second half, could not get the ball past Thornton. The play was of a somewhat disjointed and uninteresting nature, injudicious kicking and passing characterising the efforts of the teams. The Gymkhana snatched another point, and so ran out winners by two goals to nil.

ROVERS vs. 13 B. R. A.

The Rovers and 13 B. R. A. played a match on the Oval. The former were not fully represented, Fischer and Scrafton being among the absentees. The exchanges were pretty even, each side scoring a goal at half time. A rather unfortunate incident marred the last phase of the game. Smarden, in playing the ball under pressure of one of the opposing men, got his foot into the sphere and came down. It was discovered that he could not rise without assistance, and he had to be carried off the field. He appeared to have put his ankle out. As he is captain of the team and one of the best Rover players, the accident is most unfortunate. The Rovers scored two more goals close on time, and won by three to one.

THE CATHCART DIVORCE CASE.

LORD LOW, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 27, reheard the evidence in the Cathcart divorce case. Some time since, Mr. James Taylor Cathcart, the younger, of Pitcairlie, Fifeshire, obtained a divorce from his wife, Mary Unwin, or Cathcart, of Wootton Park, Staffordshire, residing in London, on the ground of desertion. Mr. Cathcart, however, on appeal, was allowed to amend her defence. The petitioner, examined on the 27th, said the marriage took place seven years ago. He had slept in the dressing-room, apart from his wife, because he had a cold. At Pitcairlie his wife made allegations against him all of which were untrue. His wife left him and would not return. She said the Home Secretary was conspiring against her, and she brought charges against her mother. The petitioner consulted a doctor regarding his wife's health, and he prescribed rest. His wife was then at Wootton. Shortly after petitioner left Wootton for Scotland he received a telegram from his wife asking if it was by his orders that she was drugged every night. She petitioned for a divorce, alleging misconduct, but failed; and he, knowing she was in the hands of certain people, obtained and injunction to put 10,000*l.*, which was at her absolute disposal, into the marriage settlement. Petitioner, in cross-examination, said his wife was his senior by twelve years. He denied that he said was a lunatic; he only said she was subject to delusions. A London solicitor said that between 1890 and 1891 the respondent had made eight extraordinary motions in the Courts against the petitioner, all with affidavits of a strange kind. On June 28 Mrs. Cathcart's father said that Mrs. Cathcart had always been kindly treated by her husband while at Pitcairlie, and that Mrs. Cathcart made no complaint. He knew of no inmate of his house inventing tales about Mrs. Cathcart. Mrs. Cathcart, in her evidence, said that she left her husband because she believed he had been unfaithful to her. When she saw her husband's father in Edinburgh after she left the petitioner, he never asked her to come back. When she was seized by her husband in connection with lunacy proceedings, all her husband's letters were taken. Judgment was deferred.

HEAVY floods in the Sibsagar district have burst the bunds of the Disang and Dhing rivers and the water has submerged a large tract, causing considerable damage to early rice crop. The floods are now subsiding. The rice crop has also been damaged by floods in the Goalpara, Kamrup, and Nowgong districts. Tea prospects are improving but more sun is required in all the districts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi		0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	10
Total	9	8	78
Same date last year	8	6	66

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade			
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri			16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	7	5	68
Total plague deaths to date	46,908	40,826	
Same date last year	6	6	87

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

As a gradual decline of plague was noticed and as few cases were detected among the Parsees during the last month the Parsee Fever Hospital has been now closed.

During the 13 months ending 30th June last, 423 patients were treated in the Hospital inclusive of 83 non-plague cases. Out of these 182 died, while 241 were discharged cured. Of the total admission there were 83 non-plague cases of which 3 proved fatal. The largest number of patients under treatment was noticed during the months of March and April, the highest figure being 57 treated in a single day. The results so far shows a percentage of 47 recoveries and 53 deaths in every 100 plague cases. These statistics are for the whole period of plague since 1st June, 1898, up to 30th June last; but in the early part of the year until February recoveries were noticed to be 57 in one hundred.

DAMAUN.

Owing to the appearance of deadrats in several parts of the Fort in Upper Damaun, and the wife of a Hindu soldier who resided in Fort, having been attacked with plague yesterday, His Excellency the Governor of Damaun has ordered the soldiers who have quarters in Fort, to occupy the Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy building at Lower Damaun; the two schools located therein being removed to other quarters, which the authorities are seeking to rent. The soldier's wife has been removed to a Mandwa erected outside the Fort.

BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND RELIEF FUND.

The Bhatia Plague Hospital, which was carried on at Mint Road, Fort, having been closed, and some cases of plague having occurred among the members of that community, which have had to be sent to other hospitals, a meeting of some of the representative Bhatia gentlemen was held on Thursday, at Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal's office, under his presidency, for the purpose of considering the advisability of starting a plague hospital. Among those present were: Messrs. Luxmidas Khimji, Mulraj Khatao, Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji, Messrs. Ruttonsey Mulji, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Nurotam Morarji Goculdas, Anandji Nanji Morarji, Sooderdass Dharamsey, Madhavji Virji, Kallianjee Valji, Morarji Velji, Runchordas Thackersey, Luckmidas Bhimji, Thackersey Naranji, Kanji Soonderji, Rupsing Mathuradas, Khimji Dhunji, Chhotalal Anandji, Jamnadas Manordas, Goculdas Madhavdas Pasta, Khimji Dhunji, and Hirji Topan.

The president having stated the reasons for convening the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously carried: (1) That cases of plague having again appeared among the members of the community, it is necessary to start a plague hospital and relief fund for Bhatias. (2) That a managing committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add six other gentlemen; Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji (president), Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Gordhandas Khatao, Naranji Dwarkadas, Nurotam Morarji Goculdas, Runchordas Thackersey, Morarji Velji (members), Messrs. Ruttonsey Mulji and Soonderdas Dhuramsey (treasurers), Rao Saheb Purshotam Oodhowji and Mr. Khimji Dhunj (mianagers), and Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Hirji Topan (joint secretaries). (3) That for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the hospital, a subscription list should be circulated among the members of the community, a subscriber of Rs. 50 and upwards being entitled to be enlisted as a member of the General Committee. (4) That half-yearly general meeting and other generalmeetings upon the requisition of one-fourth of the members of the General Committee will be convened by the committee of management. (5) That the managing committee shall have the power of management as may appear proper, subject to any resolution which the general body may pass by a majority of votes. The subscription list was circulated among the gentlemen present at the meeting, and the following sums were subscribed on the spot:—Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas, Rs. 2,501; Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, Rs. 2,001; Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao and Mulraj Khatao, Rs. 2,001; Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji, Rs. 2,001; Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji, Rs. 2,001; Murarji Velji, Rs. 1,001; Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Rs. 1,001; Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Rs. 751, Madhowji Thackersey, Rs. 501, Kursondas Lukhmidas Rs. 501;—total Rs. 14,260;

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

There will be Tent Pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday morning the 18th instant, from 7 a.m.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 18th instant evening for Recruits from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th July, 1899.

1. The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, is published for information :—The Government of India sanction the formation of a reserve Company of Volunteer Artillery. Only Europeans who have served five years as efficients in a Volunteer Artillery Corps or who have passed through the ranks of the Royal Artillery or Royal Navy to be enrolled. That no drills be compulsory but that every member must attend the annual Gun Target Practice.

2. Former members of the Corps who are eligible to join the reserve Company and who wish to do so are requested to send their names to Headquarters.

3. Reserve members will become subject to the Rules and Regulations of the B V A so far as they are applicable.

4. N. C. O.'s desirous of attending afternoon drills with the Royal Artillery at Colaba as a preparation for passing for proficiency examination should send their names to Headquarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE Queen has granted unto Mr. Arthur John Cotterill, her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Third Class; and unto Mr. John David Wallich, license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh of the Fourth Class, conferred upon them by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services to the Egyptian Government.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was called on for trial before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday. The prisoners Maneklal Ghellabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having, on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Maneklal Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

Jivan Mahadeo, the accused, who was pardoned on Friday, was one of the witnesses examined during the day. In answer to Mr. Anderson he said he used to write letters for the first accused. The second accused used to visit Maneklal. On one occasion when Mohunlal, the moonim, visited him, Maneklal said he knew a man who could forge hoondees. He asked Mohunlal to give him a letter in his handwriting, and the next day he would show him four forgeries of the document. Mohunlal left the letter and the following night was shown the copies, and asked to pick out his own letter from among them. Mohunlal said he could not do so. Four or five days afterwards Mohunlal came with an old hoondee for Rs. 2,500. Maneklal then told him business could be done in forged hoondees. Afterwards a sample hoondee was written out by the witness under instructions from Mohunlal and Maneklal. The hoondie was then handed to Bapuji who was told to make three copies. After Maneklal had explained what he wanted done, Bapuji said he would supply the copies the next day. On the latter day the witness went to Bapuji's house and was given the forgeries. Mohunlal, on seeing the documents, said one was all right, but said the other two would have to be again prepared. Maneklal then told another servant to present the first hoondee for Rs. 2,000 to the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal for payment. Witness pointed out Hiralal's premises to the man and afterwards learned that they refused to pay the hundees before making enquiries, and that as a consequence the man entrusted to present the document had not the courage to go to that firm a second time. Maneklal the same night told Mohunlal about the money not being received and suggested that Mohunlal should do business with his own firm. Mohunlal consented, but suggested that a man should be sent upcountry to get stamped papers, and genuine hoondees from some of the mofussil agents, whose names he gave. Witness then gave evidence to the effect that the papers were received and forged hoondies made out on them. He had presented two of the hoondees, one for Rs. 5,000, and the other for Rs. 4,500, and had received payment of them. He presented them at Maneklal's direction, and paid money to him. Witness gave details of other hoondies he had presented to the complainant's firm and for which he had received payment. The hoondee for Rs. 2,500 was presented by the third accused to the same firm and it had been paid to Maneklal. Afterwards Mohanlal brought a genuine hoondee for Rs. 14,500 from an Indore merchant and told Maneklal to use it as a specimen and prepare two forgeries of Rs. 2,500 each. Those forgeries were executed by Bapuji. Witness took them from Bapuji, and one of them was afterwards presented by Chotalal and paid. Witness then gave similar evidence in regard to the manner in which the hoondee for Rs. 10,000 was forged by Bapuji, presented by the third accused, and paid by the complainant's firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, the witness said of all the papers produced, the postcard was the only document in the handwriting of Maneklal. None of the hundees were endorsed by Maneklal, but witness had gone for payment of Bhopal hundee for Rs. 500. Maneklal never went to present any hundees. Most of Maneklal's letters were written by witness, while some were written by Maneklal himself.

You presented a great many of the hundees?—Only four.

Did you know they were forged?—I was told by Maneklal that they were brought by Mohanlal.

Then you know that all hundees presented by others were forged, while those which you yourself presented were not forged?—I know that the hundees presented by others were forged.

Would you have presented the hundees if you knew that they were forged?—No.

Who is Virji Kanâ?—He is a *Sattawalla*.

You said you were in the service of Maneklal for six years: what pay did you get from him?—Rs. 30 per month.

Did Maneklal know Mohunlal before he was introduced to him by Chandumull? No.

When you went to Maneklal's house with Maneklal after Shamjee ran away, was Chundumull there?—No. I remember this box (produced) was in Maneklal's house at the time.

Were you ever charged with theft?—Yes, I was.

Did Muneklal give evidence against you?—Yes, I was merely suspected of theft, I was not convicted; I was disharged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson witness said he had received no share in the forging of the hundees. He only got his pay.

You thought you were bound to assist in the forging of hundees, in the perpetration of a fraud?—What do you mean by fraud? (Laughter.)

You knew your master was committing a crime in having the hundees forged?—It was not known at the time that any fraud was being committed by Maneklal. I thought I was bound to carry out his orders. Nothing serious was known at the time. Bapuji is a Parsee, and he does not know Marwaree.

You were never allowed by Bapuji to see how he worked?—No; he never allowed me to enter his room. Bapuji did not bring any books or papers to Maneklal's house.

When you were arrested, had you any other property besides your pay?—Yes, I had Rs. 2,100, which I received from my mother when she died.

Was none of it a share you got from the hundees?—No. Whenever any one asked me what I was going to say, I said I would follow the advice of my counsel. Mr. Sloane asked me what I knew since the case began, and I told him I knew everything. I was arrested in Mowa and brought to Bombay, and then I told Mr. Sloane.

Cross-examined by Chotamull, witness said, I was never convicted of theft at Ahmedabad. I was never in quarantine at Ahmedabad. I once stayed in your house eight or ten days. I also sat in your shop.

When I was suffering from plague in Bombay, did you come to see me in hospital?—Yes, by order of Maneklal.

Joharimal Jamnadas, one of the partners of the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, gave corroborative evidence, after which the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

A FRIGHTENED SENTRY.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT tried an extraordinary case at Winchester on June 20, Henry Sutton, a marine, aged eighteen, of one year's service, being charged with shooting, with intent to murder, Alfred Valentine Davis, a lance-corporal. Accused, it appears, was on sentry-go at Forton Barracks on Jan. 24, from midnight till two a.m., and when Davis came round with the relief party Sutton immediately opened fire on them with ball cartridge, firing four rounds. Davis was shot in the head and thigh, and, according to the doctor, had a miraculous escape from death. Prisoner had, contrary to the orders read to him, opened and used the ball cartridges, and on being asked for an explanation of his conduct, he said he did not know why he did it, for he had no ill-feeling against anyone. During the inquiry it transpired that there had beena ghost scare at Gosport in connection with the barracks, and the plea now put forward for the defence was that, having heard older soldiers' ghost stories, the accused became unnerved, hence his rash rifle practice. Accused was found guilty of unlawful wounding, but, considering that his action was prompted by fright, the jury recommended him to leniency, and the judge liberated Sutton on his own recognisances.

FRAUDS BY AN EX-OFFICER.

AT the Old Bailey on June 27 Robert King Farrant, thirty-two, late a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery pleaded guilty to forging and uttering the endorsement to a cheque for 200*l.* Mr. George Elliott prosecuted, and Mr. Geoghegan represented the accused. The prisoner, in the name of an officer of the Artillery who was stationed in Ireland, obtained a loan of 200*l.* from a money-lender by means of a number of false statements. As he had been connected with the Artillery, prisoner used the officers' mess at Woolwich for the purpose of negotiating the loan. The application for the loan was addressed from there, and after one of the prisoner's visits the coat and umbrella of a gentleman dining with the officers were missed. The prisoner was wearing the coat when arrested, and it was found that he had only been released three days from undergoing a sentence for stealing portmanteaus from railway stations when he committed the present fraud. The Recorder said when the prisoner was charged with the thefts from the railway stations he found that there were four cases of stealing portmanteaus from the London and North-Western Railway stations and three from Great Eastern Railway stations proved. He sentenced prisoner to three years penal servitude.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

RUSSIA'S PROGRESS.

A CHANCE FOR THE BRITISH CAPITALIST.

"THE Financial Times" of June the 2nd gives prominence to the following notice of the latest meeting of the "Anglo-Russian Literary Society" in the foundation of which our fellow citizen Dr. J. Pollen took so prominent a part. The society seems to be doing useful work, and is certainly prospering.

Sir Sidney Shippard, K. C. M. G., M. A., D. C. L., delivered a lecture last night at the Imperial Institute, S. W., under the auspices of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, on "Anglo-Russian Commerce." The Duck of Abercorn, K. G., presided. Among those present were the Duchess of Abercorn, General Sir William Gordon Cameron, K. C. B., Colonel Sir Richard E. R. Martin, K. C. M. G., Mr. Edward Dicey, C. B., Major-General and Mrs. E. Leach, Mr. E. A. Cazalet (president of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society), Mrs. Cazalet, Major and Mrs. A. V. Gosling, Dr. and Mrs. Comyns Berkeley, &c., &c.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that Sir Sidney Shippard was best known for his long services, extending over twenty-five years, in South Africa. His claims for being heard on questions relating to Russia were that he had travelled extensively many years ago through that country, and had at various periods devoted much time and attention to Russian history and the marvellous rapid development of that vast empire. (Applause.)

Sir Sidney Shippard (the lecturer), who was received with applause, stated at the outset that one of the chief objects of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society was to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia. There was no more solid basis, he declared, for international goodwill than mutual self-interest, and no better way of preserving it than by fostering mercantile intercourse. Therefore it was unnecessary for him to offer any apology for delivering an address on the question of Anglo-Russian commerce. (Applause.) Sir Sidney, in the course of his remarks, dealt with the history of mercantile intercourse between England and Russia from the earliest times to the present day; the question of trade between England and Siberia by way of the Kasa Sea, in relation to what are known as the Moscow monopolies, and the commerce of Eastern and Central Asia; the results of the latest English Consular returns from Northern Russia and Finland, Warsaw, Riga, Odessa, Tagaurog and Batoum, and the position and prospects of the petroleum business; the advantages that would accrue to Russia and England respectively from improved commercial relations.

NORTHERN RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

As regarded Northern Russia and Finland, trade was much restricted by a tariff hostile to the introduction of nearly all manufactured goods, while owing to the engineers' strike a great many orders for railway locomotive, electric plant and other machinery went to Germany and the United States to the permanent injury of British trade. England's chief rival at Archangel was not Germany, but Sweden. At Reval both imports and exports in British trade showed a marked increase. In 1897 trade between Finland and the United Kingdom took a gigantic stride in development. In the Warsaw district the engineers' strike had done incalculable harm to British trade. For Riga and district Great Britain headed the list with 37·5 per cent. of the imports, especially coal and coke. The Germans, however, through their persistence and careful study of local requirements were rapidly distancing British mercantile competition in iron and steel, machinery, cotton goods, &c. Russian coal was supplanting English coal in Odessa, on which a heavy duty was now placed. As to Taganrog, the iron industry was assuming considerable dimensions, and there was a great opening for British enterprise and capital. At Batoum, Great Britain supplied about 34 per cent. of the imports, but trade was stationary because of the excessive duties emposed by the Russian Government. Apropos of the floating of British companies to work oil wells in the neighbourhood of Baku, the last Consular report from Batoum dealt with the petroleum industry. The flow and export of oil was larger than ever, and there was no fear of exhaustion. The demand for petroleum in Russia and Persia was very large and steadily increasing. In the Caspian Sea, on the Volga and in the Black Sea, petroleum in some form was being extensively used as fuel for steamers. The syndicate of Russian naphtha merchants, established in 1880, ceased to exist in 1898. On the whole, the Russian Government had dealt liberally with the English companies engaged in developing the petroleum industry of the Caucasus.

RUSSIA'S PROGRESS.

In considering what advantages would accrue to Russia and England respectively from improved commercial relations between the two countries, Sir Sidney said it was necessary to bear in mind the enormous strides made by Russia of late years. The fact that the main care of M. de Witte, one of the ablest Finance Ministers Russia had ever possessed, was the economic future of the country; that the Government, being autocratic, was all powerful and good, and was not compelled to convince a Parliament majority before inaugurating necessary reforms; and lastly, that the whole energy of the State with almost boundless resources was devoted to the task of fitting the people of Russia to compete successfully with all the other great nations of the world in credit, commerce and manufactures, had to be taken into account. A State that could peaceably and successfully emancipate millions of serfs by a stroke of the pen; that in the year 1897 resumed specie payments upon the gold standard, and made her currency one of the soundest in the world, without the slightest interruption in her credit or industry, was a Power to be reckoned with. (Hear hear.) The Trans-Siberian Railway had not only shortened communication between Western Europe and the furthest East, but had made Russia a world Power with which only the United Anglo-Saxon race—were union between England and the American Republic possible—could hope to compete with any chance of success. Economic development was for a time, at any rate, the main object of Russian statesmen. It was to gain time for that development that the Czar had called upon other great nations to lay down their arms—at least till Russia was ready. When her vast railway system was complete, with another ten years of economic development, Russia would be in a position to confront any force that could be brought against her on land. She would have an immense advantage in occupying the inner line from whence she could strike at all foes, either in Europe or Asia. Another 30 years of such economic development would make Russia almost irresistible. In another generation Russia would undoubtedly be the great competitor of the Anglo-Saxon race for the commercial and military supremacy of the world. Meanwhile, Russia needed capital to carry on her phenomenal development. Germany, though professedly anxious to secure Russia's goodwill, was always ready to take, but slow to give or lend. France had given or lent much but was apparently not disposed to do more for her great ally. England could give Russia all the financial support she needed to enable her to develop her vast resources to perfection, but England would not do this except upon terms mutually advantageous. (Applause.) It was not for him to enter upon political questions on that occasion, but he might be permitted to say that a good understanding between England and Russia upon all questions appeared to him to be possible. (Applause.) The advantage of such an understanding to England would be obvious in freedom from anxiety as to her Asiatic frontiers and spheres of interest, and in increased openings for her trade. To Russia, he believed, the gain would be incalculably great.

A SUGGESTED TREATY.

In conclusion, Sir Sidney said:—"A commercial treaty such as seems to me to be desirable—and within the range of practical politics—would be, of course, far in advance of any existing treaty or convention between the two countries. It might, perhaps, be on the basis of the exchange at low rates of duty of the products of which each Empire possessed a natural monopoly. The security of the English investor would necessarily be beyond question. Russia has always maintained the highest credit in the financial world—a credit which the Imperial Government will not forfeit under any circumstances. I speak the sentiments of all enlightened Englishmen when I say that we earnestly desire to see a good understanding arrived at between England and Russia." (Loud applause.)

Mr. F. H. Skrine (author of "The Heart of Asia") contended that the reason British trade in Asia was more to the fore was due to the want of encouragement on the part of the Government. Englishmen had no commercial representative and no means of protection east of Batoum.

Mr. E. A. Brayley-Hodgetts thought the lecturer had inferred to a certain extent that the Anglo-Saxon trade in Russia was doomed, but that, in his opinion, was hardly borne out by facts.

Mr. E. A. Cazalet (President of the Society), in proposing a vote of thanks to the Duke of Abercorn for presiding, said that Sir Sidney Shippard had told them of the importance of international commerce, and he maintained that Napoleon I. paid us a compliment when he called us "a nation of shopkeepers." Napoleon did not foresee that commerce and industry would eventually do more to build up the power of Great Britain than his most brilliant military campaigns could achieve for France. (Applause.) Honest trade—fair and just on both sides—would bring Russia and England into more friendly connection than astute diplomacy and politics which often outwitted and frustrated their own ends. (Applause.) Sound and genuine trade was like Shakespeare's quality of mercy: "It blesses him who gives and him who takes." (Applause.)

Sir Sidney Shippard seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said that Great Britain had hitherto been on friendly terms with Russia, and he was sure they desired such a state of things to continue. (Applause.) In conclusion, he moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. E. A. Cazalet and carried, the proceedings terminated with the rendering of some Russian songs by Mlle. Olga Vandero.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 2,011 tons, Captain T J Grier, sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday evening, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Zanzibar, 5th July, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Semsherkan, Duffedar Boolarsy, Mr Mahomed bin Adam, and 59 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta 18th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced light wind and fine weather to the south of Vingorla and thence moderate monsoon weather.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 559 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 13th June with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Erskine, Mr and Mrs Cox and 2 children, Mr W H Lucas, Captain Boxhall, Captain Penny, Capt Jackson, Lieut Leeks, Mr Kirkbridge, Mr J C Meyer, Dr and Mrs de Costa, Mr Meyars, Mr and Mrs Walker, Mr Landsdowne 2 hospital storekeepers, 2 wives and 2 children and 23 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Menzies	1693	Becket	Madras	18-7	F M & Co
B	Dido	5127	Pickering	Hull	22-7	F M & Co
C	Lindenfels	1862	Kennewey	Hamburg	20-7	G & Co
F	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	20-7	M M & Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Barron	Aden	17-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			Rl Navy
	Bulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		
K	Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	15-7	Shprd & Co
M	Shannon	2380	Wibner	Aden	22-7	P & O Co
N	Llandudno	2625	Davie	Amsterdam	15-7	Bombay Co
O	Ceres	2316	Bagnell	Karachi	22-7	K N & Co
P	Newcastle	2214	Upson	Antwerp	17-7	J M & Co
Q	Ethelhilda	1873	Troosdale	Marseilles	20-7	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	15-7	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dunraven	2132	Jones	Hamburg	18-7	Bombay Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool	22-7	W & A G & Co
4	Bormida	1499	Delaya	Genoa	18-7	F Balduino
5	Imaum	2706	Penberthy	Dunkirk	19-7	K N & Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	18-7	P & O Co
7	Nankin	2557	Bennett	Karachi	22-7	P & O Co
10	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	22-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London	29-7	P & O Co
16	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Castan	Havre	22-7	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, June 18.
	Safari s	Christiansen	Zanzibar, July 5.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D. Balduino s	Canepa	Hongkong.
	Ancona s	Irving	Jeddah, &c.
	Chindwara s	Grier	Rangoon, &c.
	Culna s	Hill	Calcutta, &c.
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Egypt, for London, &c.
" Moshtari, for Kobe.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Lindenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen, and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,050 cwt wheat, Pronjee Jairam; 314 tons and 6 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

Australia s—113 bales wool, Hassum Aloo Mohomed; 31 bales goat hair, and 4 bales wool, Hajee Cosman Hajee Hassum; 2,100 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—45 cwt Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Landudno s—1,506 cwt rapeseed, and 1,607 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newcastle s—353 cwt myrabolams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—8,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—800 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt linseed, Waghjee Bechar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ethelhilda s—250 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—30 cwt bysabole Nanjee Muni; 145 bales twist, H Mooltanchand.

Chusan s—50 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—39 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co 23 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, Tata 75 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moshtari s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Talati and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha 200 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyons and Co 1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	22	63	23	78	28	95	26	07
Saturday, July 15th	0	01	0	20	0	22	0	11
Sunday, July 16th	0	05	0	04	0	06	0	4
Total	22	69	24	02	29	23	26	22
Total fall to July 16th, 1898	34	29	37	70	37	55	34	59
Total fall to July 16th, 1897	24	21	23	43	25	66	25	44

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	61	99
13th July, 1899	0	23
Total	62	22

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	11
Thursday, 13th July, 1899	0	0
Total	22	0
Total up to 13th July, 1898	15	63
Total up to 13th July, 1897	5	85

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 15TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased all over the reporting area, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are steep.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to a gale in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Masulipatam, 30 at Deesa, 28 at Secunderabad and 25 at Belgaum.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show local rises in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rainfall of the past 24 hours has been scanty—Allahabad reporting (0·62"), Calicut (0·49"), Mangalore (0·33"), and Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Colombo from a few cents up to about a quarter of an inch.

The general weather conditions continue to be unfavourable, and rain in light or moderate showers only is likely at the West and Malabar Coast stations and probably in scattered showers in the North-West Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Saturday: Pressure has risen everywhere; briskly to rapidly in North West India and Bengal and slightly elsewhere. Gradients have hence again decreased in North-West India and winds are in consequence not so strong this morning on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts. The depression in Bengal has moved in a north westerly direction and was probably in Central to west of Berhampore. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Upper India hill districts; light showers in the North West Provinces and West Coast. Patna has received five inches; Moulmein four; Tavoy, Kindat and Cherat three, Darjeeling two. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab, where it is in slight defect. Temperature is in considerable defect in Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North West Provinces; in considerable excess East Coast and Berar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 15.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY.—JULY 16.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·6

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Scientific American" illustrates a large "Static" electric machine for exciting "X" ray tubes which has been made by Dr. F. H. Williams of New York. It has been used on 3,000 patients in the Boston City Hospital, and gives very powerful effects.

M. Le Roy, Chemist to the City of Rouen, prevents carbide of calcium from absorbing moisture and giving off dust or a bad odour by coosing it to imbibe common lamp petroleum slightly. It is well to add a little nitrobenzine to the petroleum. Carbide so treated gives off acetylene quite regularly under the action of water.

The German Antarctic expedition will only employ one vessel, specially constructed, and built of wood. The expedition will start in 1901, and last two years. After touching at the Cape and Kerguelen Islands, it will found a scientific station and winter in the Antarctic Continent. Siberian dogs will be employed to reach the South Pole, and South Magnetic Pole if possible. A captive balloon will be used to make meteorogical observations. After wintering an attempt will be made to explore all the coasts of the Antarctic continent. The chief will be Dr. Von Drygalski, who led the Greenland expedition of 1891-3. Is the Government quite sure that the Germans will not annex territory even there. In the interests of Australia it would be well to consider the matter. Perhaps there are valuable minerals, furs, or fisheries in the Antarctic.

Professor Moritz has found that medicines are absorbed more speedily when taken in plain water while fasting. Soup, milk, wine, &c., retard absorption. Drugs should not be taken, with or without liquid after meals if they are to be absorbed quickly. Medicine taken in water on an empty stomach will produce an effect which would fail if it were taken after food.

Dr. Stein, by actual observation, finds that only three out of 44 firemen and 38 Continental engine-drivers he examined have normal hearing powers, but they can hear sound signals, except the whistle, under favourable circumstances. He advocates the establishment of a minimum standard of requirements as to audition in such employes.

In a letter to "Nature" Mr. E. J. Jarvis-Smith calls attention to the magnetic quality of nickel cases for compasses. One he used lately in Australia misdirected him owing to the magnetism of the case affecting the needle. Yet nickel is frequently misused for compass cases, the makers thinking it non-magnetic.

Every year parties are sent to explore the great fossil beds of Kansas and Wyoming for the American Museum of Natural History. They prospect along the bluffs and beds of hard clay, and fossils which protrude are cut out with their matrix around them, covered in plaster and sewn in raw hide for transport to the museum, where they are taken to pieces and the bones fitted into a skeleton. Photographs of the proceedings are taken at intervals to record the positions of the bones in the matrix. One fossil recently unearthed was a huge herbivorous reptile, a camarasaur, whose bones had been gnawed and broken here and there, presumably by a carnivorous reptile of the same beds. A fight between the two monsters might be compared to one between an elephant 80ft. long and 16ft. high and a tiger in proportion.

According to Colonel Beylie, Myhialo, in Tonquin, is a "little paradise." It is in the midst of an oasis surrounded with woody mountains, and has a population of 3,000 persons. A good road leads to it from Yen Bay. All French fruits and flowers grow there, as in Provence or Spain. The climate is even more equable than in the South of Europe.

The "Mosque of the Olive Tree" (Jama-Ez-Zituna) at Tunis, one of three great centres of Mahomedan learning in North Africa (the others being El Ashar in Cairo, and the Great Mosque at Fez, Marocco), has been reported on by Sir Harry Johnston. There are about 100 professors and 400 students. Lectures are given from suns rise to sunset, and about 15 proceed at one time. The professor sits cross-legged against a pillar of the Mosque with his class around him. He rambles in his talk from one subject to another, and attempts are made to keep him to his subject to make the student take notes and pass examinations, but so far without much avail. Outside lectures on scientific subjects and matters of present-day interest have been more successful in drawing pupils.

Madrid was visited by a remarkable hailstorm on June 9 about six p.m. The hail-stones were about as big as nuts, and the quantity enormous. Some trees were stripped for their bark, thousands of windows were broken, even some with glass 1-5 inch thick. The roof of an omnibus was perforated. In the Avenue Paseo de la Castellano there was an "avalanche" of hailstones which, in melting, advanced towards the Place de Madrid.

An interesting novelty, which has been added to the Earl's Court Exhibition is the "Mercury fountain" of Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., the wellknown electrical engineer. The mercury is raised by thirty little steel buckets on a running bicycle chain. It is being lighted by electricity.

The "Cries and Call-notes of Wild Birds" by Mr. Witchell will interest lovers of the commoner birds which haunt our gardens, fields, and woodlands. The author is a specialist and careful observer. Some of his remarks on the mimicry of birds in their songs are of peculiar interest.

The American Anthropological Society of Washington have proposed "Amerind" as a racial name for all the American Aborigines. The word "Indian" is a misnomer of Columbus, who thought he had found the Indies. Some day our Anthro-pological Institute will require to adopt a scientific word for the people of the British Isles.

Mr. Morley, in "Nature Notes," calls attention to the great destruction of monkeys in the Gold Coast for their skins. Some 200,000, valued at £30,000, were killed in 1892; but in 1896 the number had fallen to 67,000. Unless the slaughter is checked the beautiful and valuable fur monkey (Colobus vellerosus) will become extinct.

The Voltz Centenary Exhibition occupies ground on the Lake of Como, and electricity is the principal feature. An interesting section is devoted to the relics of Alessandro Volta, discoverer of the voltaic, or, as it is also called, galvanic battery, some of which are contributed by his descendant, Professor Alessandro Volta. Among them is a letter dated 1777, suggesting an electric telegraph, but that had been done earlier by "C. M.," of Renfrew, in the "Scots Magazine."

An expedition of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries will leave San Francisco in August to explore the mid-Pacific about Tahiti, Tonga Islands Fiji, the Ellice, Gilbert, and Marshall Islands, and Hawaii. The ship, the Albatross, is to return home next April.

A new and ingenious instrument for setting the teeth of saws has been introduced by the Helmers Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S. It is particularly useful in the case of ribbon saws.

The cycle track of Sidney, Australia, has been lighted by are electric lights, supplemented by electric incandescent lamps at intervals of 35 feet. The lamps are inverted under reflectors, and cast no shadows. The light is considered safer to ride by than daylight.

A marine exploring expedition to the mid-Pacific, under the direction of Professor A. Agassiz, is being arranged by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The expedition will leave San Francisco about the middle of August, and proceed directly to Tahiti, in the Society Islands, which will be made the head-quarters while the Paumotu Islands are being explored. In this archipelago, which is about 600 miles long, the Albatrass will pass six or eight weeks. After returning to the Society Islands, the vessel will go to the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, where a week or ten days will be spent. Thence the vessel will sail for the Fiji Islands, where a short stay will be made, and thence to the Marshall Islands, visiting a number of the Ellice Islands and Gilbert Islands on the way. Six or seven weeks will be devoted to the exploration of the Marshall Islands. Between the Marshall Islands and the Hawaiian Islands, and between the latter and San Francisco, a distance of over 4,000 miles, a line of deep-sea dredgings will be run, deep-sea tow-nets being used while the dredging is going on. The Albatross is expected to return to the United States in April next year. Every effort is being made to thoroughly equip the vessel for deep-sea dredging, trawling and sounding; surface and intermediate towing; shore seining; fishing trials with lines and nets; and other branches of the work. The newest apparatus for deep-sea and plankton investigations will be supplied. Special appliances are being constructed for use in the very deep water to be found about some of the islands

THE SOUTH INDIAN RIOTS.

AN Indian Official writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says:—That press telegrams from Northern India should at once attribute "want of foresight, negligence, and extraordinary apathy" to the Madras Government and to Madras official is only another illustration of an attitude too familiar to attract attention, too hasty to inspire belief, too unvarying to suggest discrimination.

That the "atrocities" have been exaggerated is only too probable. Indeed, later telegrams already explain away the assertion that the ears of women have been torn off in order to effect the removal of earrings; while it it obvious that the disturbances have not, as has been stated, spread to Travancore, on the other side of the Western Ghauts and in the western half of Southern India, but have naturally affected an outlying village belonging to that native State which is situated in the middle of British territory, and within the radius of the disturbed area. These riots are, in fact, the result of the desire of the Shanars to be admitted to religious and social privileges, hitherto reserved to higher castes, and, however unfortunate, have therefore no political aspect. It is most probable that if the Shanars had not gone over in large numbers to Christianity and had not been educated by State and missionary agency, they would never have developed any desire to leave their allotted place in the Hindu world; but unless Indian administration turns over an entirely new leaf, abandons the education of the lowest castes, and prohibits conversion, there will always be a possibility that such outbreak may occur. It must not be forgotten that the Maravers, who are represented as the aggressors, are a good and a fighting caste, and the grandfathers of the present members of this family were freebooters and freelances. Gang robbery became their only relaxation after the British put down perpetual petty warfare among local chieftains early in this expiring century. Maravers are, however, now for the most part ordinary cultivators, seldom or never Christians, and they recent exceedingly the efforts of their low-born brothers, as they consider them, to enter the temples and claim the privileges of their betters. The Shanars are for the most part drawers of palm juice for the manufacture of an intoxicating liquor and this occupation is still regarded in India as one in which no caste man, indeed no person respected and self-respecting, can engage. Certain members of this class have of late claimed for the Shanars a very distinguished origin, upon grounds which are not, and are never likely to be accepted as good and sound in India and in fact are looked upon as offensive and absurd. This arrogance has added hate to the contempt felt by the Maravers, and as the men of both classes are strong and high-spirited, and the women by no means peacemakers, it is not astonishing that there has been a recrudescence of disturbances such as that which a few years back cost the life of a Brahmin magistrate. But is there a long list of killed and wounded? Is it understood that the burning villages are constructed of mud and palmyra leaf, which catch fire as easily, and are replaced as readily, as the houses the traveller sees burning every night in Japan, while the inhabitants chatter all around, and subsequently sleep as warmly in the open air as they did in the verandahs on the floors of their vanished huts? If Southern India was "out of hand" yesterday it is a great administrative feat to have restored everything to order to-day; but, after all the alarming telegrams received, it has now been announced from Simla that the only rioting of any importance is the sacking by Shanars of the Hindu temple at Sivakasi, a shrine and place of by no means transcendent sanctity and size.

SHANAR V. MARAVER.

When it is stated that the Madras Government has been caught napping, and that the local magistrates have been inactive, the fact is, probably overlooked that in no other part of our Eastern Empire is the Christian problem of the same importance. Of all the Christians in India three-quarters live in the Madras Presidency, where alone they are a considerable power, in some localities numbering 25 per cent. of the population. It will be seen by a telegram from Simla dated the 25th, that the houses of Christians were spared. As a Christian Shanar is far mor obnoxious to a Maraver than his unconverted brother, it will be noted at once, if it were not otherwise apparent, that the Maravers are not, as is represented, the unsainted lions and the Shanars the helpless lambs. A Maraver out for a dearly-loved faction fight recalling the bygone days of his fathers does not wait to consider whether an individual foe was or was not a party to a certain suit about the right to enter a temple; and the latest telegram ascribes the climax of the riots to the action of the Shanars, and not to their opponents.

In fact, all the information supplied to the press, except the latest telegram, bears, to the experienced eye, the obvious taint of party bias, and is equally almost certainly derived from missionary sources. The official telegrams give much less alarming accounts. The Maravers may prove the sole aggressors, the local officers may be proved to have been supine, it may appear that the Madras Government was misled or ill informed; but at least these positions need proving and should not be assumed on the strength of press telegrams proceeding, as they obviously do, from interested, though of course not corruptly interested, sources. In one journal the outbreak is attributed to the character of the education supplied in India. If that is the case, the Madras Government is hardly to blame, for this character is a matter of Imperial policy, and obtains throughout India. Indeed, the present Governor of Madras has more than once publicly stated his opinion that education should proceed more upon Eastern, and less exclusively upon Western, lines than heretofore. It is also suggested elsewhere that the Government in recent years has engendered discontent by passing laws which expressly or impliedly interfere with, or condemn, the religion and customs of the natives. It is quite arguable whether or measures like the Age of Consent Act and the Malabar Marriage Act are quite within the spirit of the Royal Proclamation guaranteeing to the natives their religions and customs; but of these the first is inoperative and the second permissive and the author of the latter, who may be described in English Parliamentary phrase as a Radical Forward, was not reappointed, as he had been for many years, when his term of office lately expired. Sir Arthur Havelock replaced him by the Conservative ex-Minister of an extremely Hindu Native State, and he has now sent down as Special Commissioner Mr. Murray Hammick, and able officer of approved judgment and discretion. It would be safer to draw inferences from Mr. Hammick's report, and from undisputed facts as to the situation, than from party telegrams informing correspondents of English newspapers, residing, indeed in India but practically as remote from the scene of the riots as we are in London.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY SIR REDVERS BULLER.

SIR Redvers Buller, who was umpire-in-chief at important field operations on June 22, when the opposing forces were commanded respectively by Major-Gen. Fitzroy-Hart (Bagshort army) and Major-Gen. Hildyard (Alton force), has issued his remarks as follows:—"Aldershot is a camp of instruction, and the real question on each field-day is how to get the greatest amount of instruction for troops out of the scheme, and not how to rush by the shortest route to the most commanding ground. The commander of the Bagshort force adopted more concentrated dispositions at the commencement than were contemplated by the instructions he received and his advance of galloping Cavalry, followed by trotting Artillery, pursued by Infantry, all rushing for Norris Hill, without scouting of any sort, was not an arrangement which, in the opinion of the umpire-in-chief, would be advisable in an enemy's country. Towards the conclusion of the operations the infantry holding Norris Hill would have been more advantageously placed had they been on lower ground. Situated as they were on the crest, the pine trees through which the advancing troops were moving obscured the view in a way which would not have been the case had both been on the same level. The task of the commander of the Alton force was difficult, more especially as he was weaker in Artillery and Infantry than his adversary. His right at first advanced rather too far in an easterly direction, but the attack by the remainder of the force against Norris Hill was well planned, and the leading of the Infantry was good in the movement by which the bulk of the force was assembled to assault the right of the enemy's position."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THE QUEEN'S REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND men of all arms passed in review before the Queen on June 26 at Aldershot. Nothing was wanting to success from a military, as well as from a spectacular, view. Queen's weather brightened the pageant, and enormous crowds of spectators cheered the troops. Everything was admirably organised, and there was not a hitch or a pause from the moment the Royal Standard was unfurled at the saluting base until the last gun announced the Queen's departure. Her Majesty left Windsor, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Clementine of Belgium, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and attended by the Countess of Antrim, Lord Bagot, Colonel Carington, Miss Phipps, and Colonel Davidson. Farnborough Station was reached shortly after five o'clock and the journey to Laffan's Plain was made in open landaus. The royal party was accompanied by a captain's escort detailed from the 6th Dragoon Guards, and its arrival on the plain was announced by artillary, which fired a salute from the plateau south of Farnborough Common.

The ground was mapped out in the customary way, though there were no stands. A great re tangular space was roped off, and lines of small flags marked the ground to be traversed by the soldiers. Within this area were thirteen enclosures, crowded with carriages and ladies, whose costumes added to the grace and colour of the spectacle. The central enclosure was the saluting base. Here were collected the members of the General Staff, with the Military Attachés, and many distinguished soldiers, in resplendent uniforms. In the group were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York in the uniform of a Hussar, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

The troops paraded at a quarter-past five o'clock, when the District General Staff, headed by General Sir Redvers Buller, rode out to meet the general commanding. They formed up, facing south, three batteries of Horse Artillery—E, G, and T batteries—being, as usual, on the right of the line. Next to them was a magnificent Cavalry Division, in mass under Major-General French. This division was made up of the Household Cavalry Regiment, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 1st Dragoons, one squadron of New South Wales Lancers, attached to the Aldershot district for training, and the 10th, 12th, and 13th Hussars. The Royal Engineers, under Colonel Rochfort Boyd, completed the right of the formation. In the centre were two divisions of Infantry, each of nine battalions, in line of quarter columns, with fixed bayonets. The first division, which was on the right, was commanded by Major-General Barnard, and was composed of the 3rd Coldstream Guards, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, the 2nd Scottish Rifles, the 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, forming the First Brigade—and the 2nd East Surrey Regiment, the 2nd Northampton-hire Regiment, the 1st Durham Light Infantry, and the 2nd Cameron Highlanders, forming the Second Brigade. The command of the second Infantry Division fell to Major-General FitzRoy Hart, and was made up as follows:—

Third Brigade (Major-General Hildyard).—2nd and 3rd Royal West Surrey Regiment, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment. Fourth Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Banfield).—2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, 1st Welsh Regiment, 2nd Royal Highlanders. The left of the line consisted of mounted troops:—The Army Service Corps, under Captain Lougden, and six batteries of Field Artillery in two brigade divisions in quarter column at close interval.

Sir Redvers Buller having escorted the Queen to the saluting base, the Commander-in-Chief handed to her Majesty the field state. The troops presented arms and the Infantry bands played the National Anthem, and without further delay, the march-past began. First came the Horse Artillery, which looked in admirable condition, and went by at a dashing gallop, that pleased the ordinary spectator not less than the discriminating military critic. The Artillery having marched past in column of batteries at half distance, the First Brigade of Cavalry, Colonel Brabazon commanding followed. Laffan's Plain is not adapted for a demonstration of the real merit of Cavalry. None the less, the display was admirable, and served to show the high state of efficiency to which this arm has been brought. With few exceptions, the mounts were good. Cheers were reserved for the squadron of New South Wales Lancers, who seem to have improved not a little under the training of the past few weeks. Their simple and serviceable uniform was in striking contrast to the elaborate splendour of the home regiments. The Infantary, who went past in column of double company, were a magnificent body of men. More stalwart soldiers than the Guards, the Camerons and the Royal Highlanders never stood in the rank of any army. By way of contrast, however, there was the 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, a Militia regiment which came to Aldershot a week ago, and will take some time before the boys can be regarded as soldiers. Perhaps the most popular battalion was the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose white pith helmets proclaimed their recent return from Crete and Omdurman. They were hearitly cheered, both for their appearance and their achievements. Forming brigade lines of quarter-columns, the Infantry returned in that formation, and afforded ano her demonstration of their marching powers. They moved with an elasticity and a go that won the cheers of spectators. Nothing could have been finer than the appearance and order of the First and Second Brigades, which were especially commended. Once more the Cavalry and Artillery, returned to the saluting base, this time as a troop, and by squadrons and batteries. Reversing order, they afterwards galloped past in the same formation.

And now came the closing scene—the advance in review order. All the troops had returned to their original positions, and a long and resplendent line of color bounded the edge of the plain. The bugles sounded "Attention," the massed bands of the Infantry struck up the National Anthem, and the 15,000 men advanced with flying colours. The royal salute was given, and her Majesty, evidently well pleased with the spectacle and with the appearance and handling of the troops, drove to Farnborough Station amid the cheers of thousands of her subjects. It was nearly eight o'clock when the guns on the common announced her departure for Windsor.

UNREQUITED SERVICES.

THE fact that in the recent Birthday list there were no honours for services in Candia has been attracting some comment, says the *Westminster Gazette*. That these services were of no ordinary character, especially among men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, the following incident will show:—

"On Sept. 4 it was rumoured that an attack was not improbable, and with rare prescience Lieut.-Col. Ryan, Royal Army Medical Corps, the senior medical officer, took steps to meet a surprise in a detached-field hospital near the ramparts, about three-quarters of a mile from the headquarters. Having obtained rifles and ammunition from the Highland Light Inf., he armed the forty-two patients in the hospital and the ten non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and directed Lieut. Addams Williams, Royal Army Medical Corps, to make such dispositions as might prevent the hospital being rushed, he himself having to return to headquarters. Capt. Drury, Royal Marine Light Inf., in the journal of that corps of Dec. 7, 1898, says: 'Had not the Principal Medical Officer (Ryan) on the previous day caused arms and ammunition to be conveyed to the hospital, it is certain beyond peradventure that that institution, with its patients, its medical staff and its corporal's guard, would have been utterly wiped out.'"

Lieut. Williams and his men, it should be added, very gallantly defended the hospital under a galling fire, and Lieut. Clarke and eight volunteers sallied out and rescued Private McNeill, who was lying wounded on the ramparts, which cost the rescuers three killed, including Clarke himself.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

A RIVAL TO THE "WIRELESS" MARCONI.

COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF DISTANCE.

SCHEME UNDER GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION.

EVERY man finds his equal in some corner of creation, and at last a rival to Marconi has been discovered in the person of a young man bearing the not inapt name of Smith, and engaged as a working tinman at Cathays, Cardiff. It goes without saying says Mr. Maclean's paper, that he is a man of great intelligence, and of course, was born with his head full of experiments and inventions. He is now engaged in hatching his mental eggs, chief among which are two systems of wireless telegraphy, one being an improvement on Marconi's arrangement, for which he has obtained provisional protection, and the other a system of combined wireless telephonic and telegraphic communication, which Mr. Smith maintains beats creation. Questioned by our science man on Friday as to what had first directed his attention to these matters, Mr. Smith said that when he was not hammering and soldering tin pots he had for twelve months or so been engaged in studying various systems of wireless communication, and had read all the class papers could tell him about the subject. A born Welshman, with a genius for competition, something of a patriotic impetus had been given to his studies by the spectacle of the kudos gained in this direction by foreigners, and he had set himself to discover whether he could not go one better than Marconi. He has reduced the results of his studies to writing and one system is sufficiently advanced to enable him to comply with the requirements of the Patent Office in the matter of obtaining provisional protection. He has not yet engaged in actual experiments from shore to shore. Unfortunately for struggling genius, experiments cost money, and Smith has only been able to spare a few shillings a week for the furtherance of his ambitions. But hope springs eternal in the human breast, and that generous patron of art and science, the British Postmaster-General, will take the matter up, and enable him to hatch his ideas. Smith wrote to the Postmaster-General this month offering to put the Channel-Islands into telegraphic and telephonic connection on the wireless principle with the South Coast of England at any desired spot. This should appeal to the Postmaster-General, for, apart from the danger of revolting the Channel Islands cable is continually breaking down and calling for much expenditure in the way of repairs. Apparently it has so appealed, for the Postmaster-General asked for full particulars, which Smith sent to London this week. Smith has also proposed to that other great patron of genius, the President of the Board of Trade, to put any lighthouse into telegraphic and telephonic connection with the shore. The business is too intricate for mortal ken to grasp, but Mr. Smith talks a lot of "beater transmitters," of "sensitive coherers" and "receivers," and of "focussing the rays"—matters which one would only render more obscure by entering into details. However, it seems clear that one of the great advantages of Smith's system is that it tells no tales. Absolute secrecy is one of its distinguishing traits, and the author declares that one of his apparatus will give satisfactory results, telephonic or telegraphic, for any distance up to 150 miles. "Without the wire," explained Mr. Smith to our man, "my apparatus can be put on a table or any where else, and can send a message through a window or through a wall. It can go at a very high rate of speed. Marconi sends at the rate of sixteen words a minute. My apparatus can be worked by a Wheatstone machine at any rate up to 400 or 500 words a minute, while a telephonic conversation can be carried on from shore to shore equally as well as by two persons at the end of a wire on land."

"Have you anything else on hand?"

"I have an idea for a seeing as well as hearing telephone, an apparatus which will transmit colours of goods or samples, and enable them to be seen as well over the wires as if they were in the same room. Then there is a picture phonograph, for the transmission of pictures. But all this things must stand over until the result of my offer to the Post-master-General transpires."

So the future of the world's progress hangs now on the shoulders of his Grace of Norfolk,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th July, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·725
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	81·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	W.S.W., S.W., W.S.W., S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 387
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	3·72
" year	26·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation for the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ltd., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT.



Produced by Cuticura SOAP.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS

Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discoloured hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Scalp, and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For infantile rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple blemishes of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.

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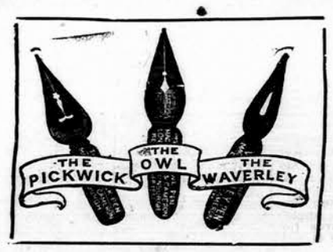
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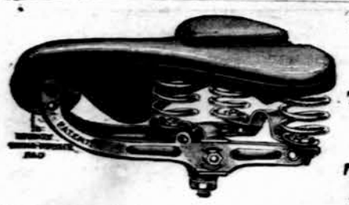
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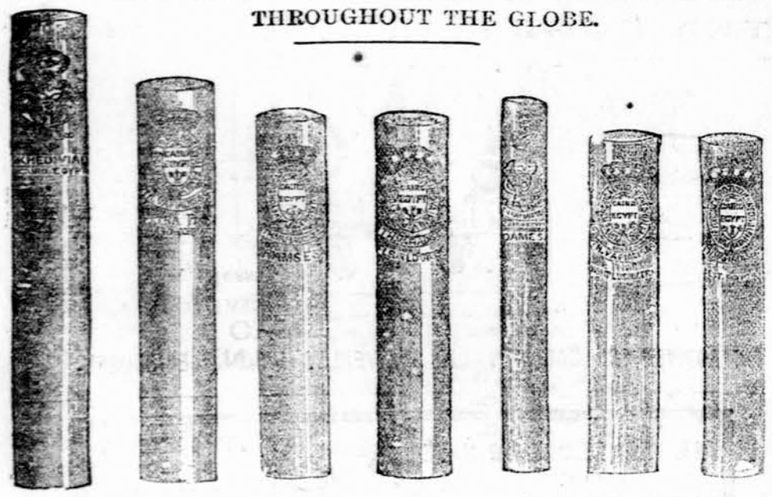
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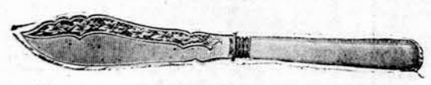
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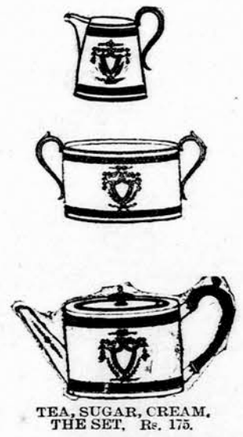
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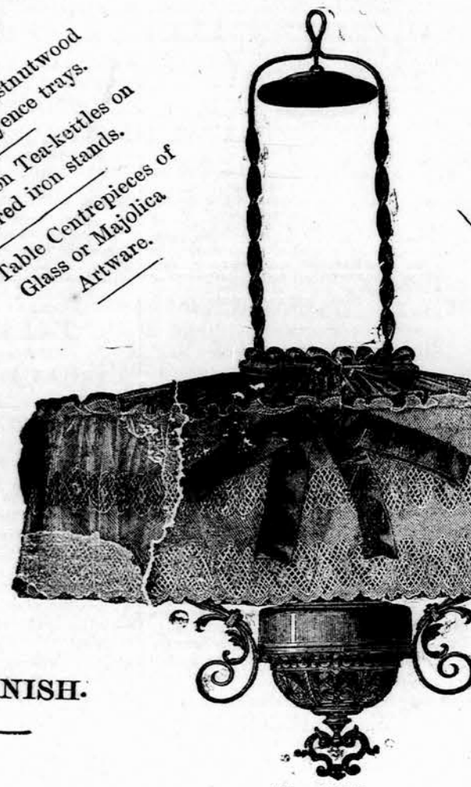
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